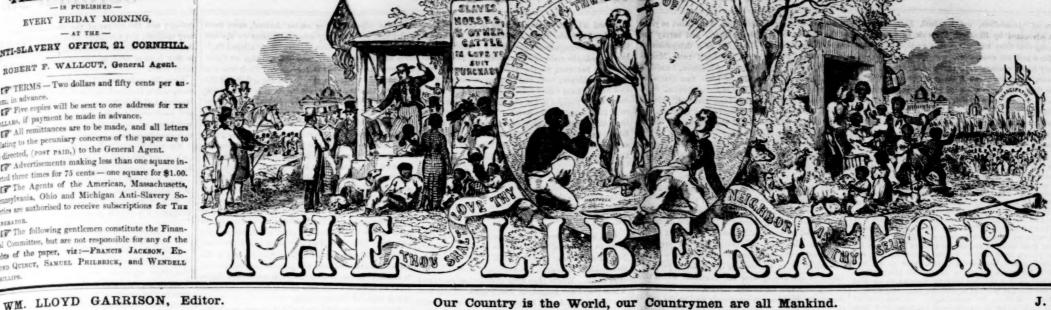
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finantee, but are not responsible for any of the lets of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-RUND QUINCT, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and emen-

espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MOUT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending

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VOL. XXVIII. NO. 44.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1454.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Ceredo Crescent, the organ of Mr. Eli

A correspondent and friend of Ceredo writes to us a critical letter, and among other objections to the conduct of the Crescent, complains that we have sered at abolitionists. He thinks the class of men-selected to may take offence, and that we shall not set them in here to help build up the town.

The term abolitionist is not understood by our cor-respondent as it is by the writer hereof, and perhaps ny other readers who have been accustomed to the any other readers who may require a little explana-nguage of politicians, may require a little explana-on. We very well know that all Republicans are tion. We very well know that all Republicans are called abolitionists by Southern politicians; and that many of them apply the term to all the opponents of the present national administration. One thoroughly posted in New England politics knows holitionists in Massachusetts are a hated set titles, knaves and fools. They are as different from Republicans as they are from Democrats, and some have arged with good arguments that they are separated wider by their preachings and practices, han the Democrats and abolitionists. At any rate, in the Democrate and church going citizens in assochusetts will have nothing to do with aboli-nists. They are headed by W. L. Garrison and heodore Parker, both able men, and one, at least, a perior scholar. They are men of peculiar habits thought and study, strong prejudices, and pas-nute temperaments, the latter controlled and d in public and private with consummate skill, to them desirable. The rank and file composed of disappointed old maids and strongded married women, men of some brains, men of a brains, and men of no principle; spiritualists, in-dels, apostates from professed religious belief, and hers after 'new things' in general; most of are noted for a general looseness in their reliare noted for a general looseness in their reli-s belief. Their preaching is abominated by honest man. They preach dissolution of the non, destruction of religious associations, and an-nilation of the ministers of the gospel. They are treformers; they offer no plan of reform of pret crils, but counsel destruction to all existing in-tations as the only method of curing the wrongs They say our national constitution must destroyed, our government overthrown, the urches all abolished, and the slaves all liberated.

The abilitionists in former years went into reli-ous meetings on the Sabbath to preach anti-slavery, bether the congregations would hear or not, and umrous instances broke up the services. We re they have abandoned this method of advanc-heir dectrines, but they never fail to abuse good slander the churches, revile their forms of ip, and do whatever else they can do to create pel, and a prejudice against the preachers. This eir first duty. One poor creature was erated for years, who, in great many cases began harangues in this way: 'My friends, that church they are robbers, pirates and murders, and I will prove it to you. This was his lan-sage in the towns and villages of New England, s a number of years. An ingeniously worded lie ing some great and good man, they would re-And so they got a few sympathisers here and ld fail of their design if let entirely alone. They ave been pretty nearly left alone for fifteen years, and are not so strong in numbers and influence as

were ten years ago.

teh is the class of persons called abolitionists in
sachusetts. They are to the North something
the avowed secessionists of the South, only they vere ten years ago. er have any influence in the political ele never have any influence in the political elections. What influence they can exercise in a body is evil and only evil, and their aid in any good cause would not be worth a thought. They are not worthy of any respect. And although some who sympathise with them. hem may be good men, no editor sh and mean may be good men, no editor should be baice of language to avoid giving them offence, he good men who sympathise with them should lithdraw their countenance; and in speaking of class whose preachings are vile, a man is under no bligation to select dainty terms, so he speaks the rath, for the sake of individuals. Nor does the

preathing easy; peptite returns, which pierced ghborhood can trophy like this ve won for the renown. E. the country of the control of the country of the cou

cts, with direc-plaint, may be, of which we nem broadcast k every where on it contains, generally have for sale these year, Practical

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form, a full Reate RUTLAND; the discussions of the discussions. Education, &c. con Davis, H. C. ennott, Joel Til.
Foster, Miss. D. Gage, Mrs. Eliza Fam.

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aisapprehension of the term at the South, and the lishness use made of it by politicians, oblige an situr to mistify his meaning in stating a simple fact. We are not able to perceive, therefore, why we should be alarmed at the sensitiveness of abolitionists in the one to the sensitiveness of abolitionists. the one hand, or pro-slavery men on the other.

eaching politics is not our business, and political

estions that admit of argument on both sides we nothing to do with. That the labors and indeence of the abolitionists spoken of above is pri-narily, practically and ultimately injurious to the best interests of free labor and a republican govern-ment, we have not a shadow of doubt—we think it admiss of no arguments. As we would not argue with a huatic to prove that truth is right and false-hood women. wrong, so we would not forbear to condemn itionists, first, last, and always. It is of no conpluence what they preach, their practices are only in, and they are not opponents of slavery extension and friends of free labor, as the writer of this as known them in Massachusetts. This is the feelmost deligned men who have heard their blusphenous detrines and seen the indicator of their blusphenous detrines and seen their blusphenous descriptions are seen their blusphenous descriptions and seen their blusphenous descriptions are seen their blusphenous descriptions and seen their blusphenous de moss doctrines and seen the influence of their labors. We do not desire to work with them in any cause, and do not believe any true friend of free labor docs.

Shall Massachuserrs be Free?' This pertimet question is put in Brother Garrison's Liberator
as week. As there may be some curiosity about
be exact way in which the Puritan Commonwealth
to be liberatory. be liberated according to Garrison, here it is: the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respect-The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respect-lully ask you to enact that no person, who has been beld as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer out, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes service or labor 'to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

That's nullification, out and out .- Jour. Com.

One of the most interesting and instructive or one of the most interesting and instructive facts in the history of the human race is the recurrence, from time to time, of diseased conditions of the public mind, constituting moral epidemics, which infect society with moral delusions, just as its physical condition is occasionally disturbed by infections or contagious distempers. Whenever one of these moral epidemics seizes upon the public mind, it becomes morbibly constitue on some specific mbject; it runs into the most pitiable extravagances; is seems to lose all sense, reason and judgment; it this the symptoms of temporary deliriousness. The prevailing sentiment in the Eastern States in regard to the negro race constitutes a striking illustration of these intellectual epidemics.—Boston Courier.

SELECTIONS.

FAIR PLAY FOR WOMAN.

Extracts from a report, in the Boston Atlas & Bee, of a Lecture by Geo. WILLIAM CURTIS.

Ladies and Gentlemen—In the year 1850, as we all know, the celebrated slavery question was finally settled in this country. What was called the 'respectable' public opinion, which thought that perhaps slavery was a bad thing, but you had better not say much about it, sat down on the subject so hard that the breath was universally conceded to be squeezed out of it. Agitation was at an end; fand the whole country was invited to step into Mr. Clay's omnibus, and jog comfortably on to the Millennium, but preferred to receive Mr. Mason's little bill as a receipt in full for future tranquillity. Alas' what receipt in full for future tranquillity. Alas' what is man! Six years from that final settlement, the country was blazing from end to end with the fiercest But the Shakspearian strain soon died away. Wo-

ical juggle is not a moral sentiment. When such a simpered in her languid verses, comparing woman to mind asks a question of human liberty, it will not be plastered into silence with platitudes about harbe plastered into silence with platitudes about harmony, nor drugged with rhetoric about 'Union' or 'brotherly love,' upon terms repugnant to common humanity and common sense. The conscience of an educated people sits like a Sphynx in the public heart, pronouncing its terrible riddle—practical Democracy. Newspapers, Presidents, caucuses, gubernatorial, senatorial, congressional candidates, are remorselessly consumed by it. They cannot silence it, nor blind it; they cannot juggle it nor terrify it, by the most dexterous flattery nor the most lugubrious warning. They cannot evade it by the most stealthy circuits of non-committal, nor soothe it to sleep by the most discreet silence. Their timid whispers roar like thunder; their very silence betrays them. Our present President, like many Presidents before him, presented himself as the Œlinguist to settle this question. His settlement was like tinder thrown on to extinguish a fire. The terrible conscience, the indomitable common sense of the country slew the President last week in Pennsylvavia like a soldier slain with his own musket. (Appleace or as courtly as Sir Charles places). The President has not proved himself as places or as courtly as Sir Charles places.

country was blazing from end to end with the fiercest fires of that debate; and among all the excellent jokes of that lively season, nothing surpassed the quavering cry that occasionally disturbed the jubilant shouts of the hosts of freedon—Dear, dear, there must be some mistake! Where is Mr. Mason? Call Mr. Clay! Call somebody! Something must be done! This question was all settled six years ago.'

Ladies and gentlemen, when the American mind asks a question, involving human liberty, right, or responsibility, it will ask louder and louder until it is answered. An evasion is not an answer; a political juggle is not a moral sentiment. When such a simpered in her languid verses, comparing woman to

via like a soldier slain with his own musket. (Applause.) The President has not proved himself the Grandison, or, with Joseph Surface, we may make Edipus of this question. He has not settled the question; the question has settled him! (Renewed of practice and not of professions, and it is one of practice and not of professions; and it is one of practice and not of professions. question; the question has settled him! (Renewed and hearty appliause.)

The politicians who make this question of slavery the test of the union of enlightened Republican states, may be welcomed even to Faneuil Hall, in Boston, with vociferous applause; but when the noise of the compliment is over, the voice of an intelligent people, which knows that the permanent prosperity of any public state necessarily depends upon political justice, will be heard, demanding, with terrible pertiancity, whether democracy does not mean fair play to every man?—and will continue to ask that question, cating up Presidents and parties and Mexican generals, until it is finally answered by laws which establish equality and freedom, by such laws as videlate the great doctrine of State sovereignty, by making it panal in one State to connive at the crimes of another.

I am aware, ladies and gentlemen, that many of I am aware, ladies and gentlemen, that many of you at heart agree with me thus far; but, for myself, I believe that the same mind that holds this question unsettled, with progressive civilization, with the same instinct of justice, will take another step, and ask whether democracy does not also mean fair play? Do they have it in this country now? Ought they to have it? Of course, I do not expect you all to agree with me in the conclusions to which I arrive; but I hope that our hour's talk on this subject this autumn evening may be like the walk of Boaz through his harvest field, and that as we watch with him the painful posture of Ruth, who only follows the harvest, but does not share in it, our hearts may echo his words, 'Sure, I said, Heaven did not mean where I reaped, thou shouldest but glean. Lay thy sheaf adown, and come share my harvest and my home.'

Having thus eloquently and forcibly prepared the freedom of thought and speech. Freedom of

may each his words. Sure, I said, ileaven did not may come the activation of the subject to the surface of the

that we have.'

According to the democratic principle, our right to share in the government inheres in our humanity, and as government are instituted for the welfare of the government, they have a right to participate in the formation of the government; and on this principle, unless the State assumes that women, as ass, are practically minors, or intellectually incompetent, they cannot, with any justice or consistency, by debarred from the exercise of political rights.

that we have.'

We have said that non-intervention is susceptible of a variety of meanings. Senator Douglas says he is for non-intervention, by which he means that he is utterly indifferent whether slave-labor or free shall prevail in any embryo State. He thinks slavery will only be found profitable in tropical or semi-tropical regions, wherefore he believes that it will not establish itself in Kansas and New Maxico; but if it does, he cares not. This is the sense in which non-intervention will be generally understood

sistency, by debarred from the exercise of political rights.

In conclusion, Mr. Curtis expressed his regret that he was oblight to close without being able to say all he had intended. Our daty, said he, as honest Christian and woman, is to keep our own minds free from prejudice, to encourage every project which tends to the emancipation of woman from every social, legal and industrial injustice, just as we do every thing which tends to a similar emancipation of man, and attack public opinion with its own weapons. If it langes, we can laugh again; if it soowls and swears, we can laugh again; if it cants and snears, we can laugh the more; if it cants and snears, we can laugh the more; if it cants and snears, we can still laugh on.

Laughter on the wrong side is like the cry of hycros amure grayers; but a laugh on the side of right counteracted, makes all our federal possessions slave

story, whose gates were never closed, but stood open day and night to all who chose to enter, so that, when no traveller passed, the wind sang in the door way, but whether kings came or beggars, God was a constant guest,—10 be our minds ever open to every generous thought, to every humane movement, knowing that, whether the majestic cause of an outraged race claims our efforts, or the timid cry of some wronged woman demands our sympathy, then and there God and humanity have came to test our and there God and humanity have came to test our heart's hospitality! [Mr. Curtis took his seat amid enthusiastic applause.]

'UNTEMPERED MORTAR.'

In the article below, which we copy from the Trigrowth by stopping its existence, the destroyer of and struggle against the constant aggressions of the Mr. Thayer's plan has nothing better to propose in its Slave Power by preaching non-intervention. place than the enclosure of this living, growing subnee with a wall made of other untempered mortar. If suffered still to live, it will surely burst all such boundaries. The only effective war with slavery is a war of extermination. No quarter! No com-

is a war of extermination. No quarter! No compromise!

It may possibly have occurred to some of our readers that our faith in the judgment and sagacity of the Hon. Eli Thayer is not of celestial altitude. That Mr. Thayer is well-meaning, zealous and active in the support of the right, we believe; but if he were to think more and say less, we are confident he would be more efficient for good and less spirillous—not to say mischievous—to the cause he has at heart, than he somehow contrives to be. He seems to labor under a constitutional inability to rights of proporty and admit the Territory as a Slave rights of proporty and admit the Territory as a Slave rights of proporty and admit the Territory as a Slave rights of proporty and admit the Territory as a Slave rights of proporty and admit the Territory as a Slave rights of proporty and admit the Territory as a Slave rights of proporty and admit the Territory as a Slave

det he would be more efficient for good and less springs, 'that if we bought a Slave Territory—say be perilous—not to say mischievous—to the cause he has at heart, than he somehow contrives to be. He seems to labor under a constitutional inability to be quiet and let himself alone. He has the aubition to lead without the ballast of observation and careful atody which are needed to qualify one to fill that position with honor to himself or aforty to the public. Were he to set sail on a voyage of discovery, he would be certain to return with a chart at atdded all over with fog-banks which he had rashly mistaken for continents.

Mr. Thayer's latest bubble is the notion of opposing and defeating Slavery Propagandism by what ment would only (he urges) do moting to favor the diffusion of slavery into new regions, free labor would be able to confront and defeat such diffusion.

The first criticism which this statement suggests at firms its irrelevancy to any existing or probable state of facts. If the sky should fall, we might or might not catch some choice birds—it is hardly worth while to speculate on the chances for and against such acquisition. We know, historically, to will not be a such acquisition. We know, historically, the first criticism while to sheeplate on the chances for and against such acquisition. We know, historically, the decision of all against such acquisition. We know, historically, the state of facts. If the sky should fall, we might or might not catch some choice birds—it is hardly worth while to speculate on the chances for and against such acquisition. We know, historically, the control of the state of facts. If the sky should fall, we might or might not catch some choice birds—it is hardly worth while to speculate on the chances for and against such acquisition. We know, historically, to the such acquisition of the state of heavy of the state of the such acquisition. We know, historically, to the such acquisition of the such acquisition of the such acquisition of the such acquisition of the

and Plato, said be, both agree with the old Chinese writer, who says a newly married wife should be substanced and the controlling accession. The northern nations of Europe had a higher respect for roomen than the southern. The Gaula adsentance of the control of Europe had a higher respect for roomen than the southern. The Gaula adsentance is a substance of the control of Europe had a higher respect for roomen than the southern. The Gaula adsentance is a substance of the control of Europe had a higher respect for roomen than the sound be settled by their roomen. But even the Gaula, at that time, exceeded the control of Europe had a higher respect for roomen. But even the Gaula, at that time, exceeded the labors of agriculture, then the poorest and most degrated employment, to their women and so slaves. Speaking of chivalry, he said, ideally, it is also because the control of Europe had been asset to be proceeded to the control of Europe had been asset to be control of Europe had been asset to be control of Europe had been asset to be control of Europe had been asset to think well of woman. It is the theory of the shown in the through the room and the control of Europe had been asset to the first the working of our properties. With Elizabeth Tudor on the through the room and the control of Europe had been asset to be greated employment. The idea of woman as the natural equal of man, to see that the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europe had been asset to be a state of the control of Europ

scowis and swears, we can laugh the more; if it cants and snears, we can still laugh on.

Lughter on the wrong side is like the cry of hymas among graves; but a laugh on the side of right is like the carol of birds in Spring time, which the schoes of haven love to repeat, and prolong the happy music; and then, like that Khan in the Eastern story, whose gates were never closed, but stood open day and night to all who chose to enter, so that,

not so much as essentially wrong as practically inapposite, and as tending to demoralize and disintegrate the free-labor interest, while its terms will at
once be seized upon by trimmers and dough-faces to
confuse and perplex the public mind. We believe
there must be some better employment for a Massaone-ster, members of Congress, and consider a In the article below, which we copy from the Tribune, the futility of Mr. Eli Thayer's method of obstructing the growth of slavery is justly and ably exposed. But, unfortunately, instead of laying the axe at the root of the tree, and stopping its growth by stopping its existence, the destroyer of Mr. Phayer's play has pathing a transfer additional formula of the constant agreement of the tree, and stopping its growth by stopping its existence, the destroyer of

MR. GIDDINGS TO GOV. CORWIN.

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1858.

At the formation of our Federal Constitution, Mr. Madison declared it would be wrong to admit in that instrument that 'man can hold property in man,'—to which every member of the convention yielded a tacit admission. But the people were not satisfied with a silent negation of such doctrine, and two years afterwards, Congress proposed to amend the Constitution by declaring, 'That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;' that is, without trial and conviction before some tribunal having jurisdiction of the offence; fore some tribunal having jurisdiction of the offence; and this proposition was adopted by the States, and now forms a part of the Constitution. I need not say that the Republicans of 1776 and those of 1856 declared it to be a 'self-evident truth,' that all men (including slaves as well as masters) are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to liberty, and that our Federal Government was founded for the express purpose of securing to every human being within its exclusive jurisdiction the enjoyment of this right. And should Cuba be annexed to the United States, and thereby brought under our jurisdiction, the Republicans will be bound to respect the right of every induvidual to enjoy his liberty under the laws of the United States, while they will be countly fore some tribunal having jurisdiction of the offence; right of every individual to enjoy his liberty laws of the United States, while they will be bound to reject any claims of property which Cubans may set up to the souls and bodies of each other.

To these doctrines of our Ropalisas February

the statesmen and jurists of Ohio, to the letter and spirit of our State and Frederal Constitutions, to the platform and policy of the Republican party, you seem to have placed yourself in the most unmistakable antagonism. I say you seem to have placed yourself in this attitude. You are so reported, and if you have been misrepresented in any respect, it is due to the people of the State, as well as to yourself that your true position be known; and I thus address you over my own signature, in order that you may find at perfect librity to explain the language you are reported to have used, as well as to correct any error of facts or of argument into which I may have fallen in this letter. I know that you desire to be understood, and approve my earnestness and plainness. I have long labored to restore our Gov-erament to the doctrines on which it was founded. My hopes of our country are based upon that respect for the rights of every member of the human family which gives equal protection to each, and which the Republican party are pledged to maintain wherever the Federal Constitution holds exclusive jurisdiction, regarding Slavery, as they do, as an unmitigated des-potism, an outrage upon human nature, a crime which no sophistry can disguise, and no circumstn-

You further assert that we will be bound to admit Cuba as a Slave State if she desires it after annexa-tion. To this I believe the Republicans are unanimously opposed. The very object and design of annexation is to extend and increase the despotism of Slavery; to give the foreign Catholics of Cuba, assixed by the Democratic power, the power to elect our President and Vice-President, and control the administration of our Federal Government for an in-definite period in the future. To effect this object, the present Administration is willing to give the free the present Administration is willing and influence population of Cuba superior power and influence over the interests, the rights and honor of our people over the interests, the rights and honor of our people over the allowing them

Slaveholders.
You are reported as quoting from a speech of Mr.
Adams upon the admission of Arkansas as a State,
in which that distinguished statesman said he did
not regard it as an objection to be urged against the
admission of that State, that she had not formed an
anti-slavery Constitution.

admission of that State, that she had not formed an anti-slavery Constitution.

You must be aware that, in the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson did not profess to act in parsuance of or under authority of the Constitution; but, on the contrary, he expressly said the treaty would be void unless the Constitution should be so amended as to authorize it; and that he and other statesmen regarded the subsequent unanimous approval of the treaty by the several States, and by the pople of all the States, as equivalent to such an amendment; that the treaty had, at the time Mr. Alams spoke, for more than thirty years, been affirmed and sanctioned without a dissenting voice; that sixteen years previously, Congress had, with his entire approval, prohibited slavery in that part of the Louisiana purchase lying morth of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude—just as Republicans will abolish it in Cuba—but leaving Arkansas with her slavery, to which no objection had been previously made. It was in view of these circumstances, with a desire to ratify the past action of Government, so long and so universally approved, that Mr. Adams made the remarks to which you refer. Taey could in no respect apply to a future annexation against the will of any State, or against the will of any respectable portion of our papple. His views in regard to the annexation of Texas in 1843, while that policy was cherished by the Executive precisely as that of annexing Cuba is now, will give the views of our departed friend upon a case exactly parallel to that of which you spoke. At the close of the XXVIIth Congress, Mr. Adams and 19 other Members of Congress published an address to the people of the Free States. It was dietated and signed by him.

The address, speaking of annexation of Texas, declares that 'it is impossible for any man to doubt that the formation of sveral new slaveholding States is the real object of the Executive. The same inference (says the address) will show that the parti-

clares that 'it is impossible for any man to doubt that the formation of several new slaveholding States is the real object of the Executive. The same inference (says the address) will show that the particular objects of this new acquisition are the pertuation of Stavery, the continued ascendancy of the Slave Power. We hold there is no political necessity for it, no advantage to be derived from it, and there is no constitutional power in any department of Government to effect it. That no act of Congress nor treaty of annexation can impose the least obligation upon the several States of the Union to submit to such unwarrantable act, or to receive into their family or fraternity such illegitimate progeny. We hesitate not to say that annexation, by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution.

Such were the opinions of Mr. Adams, left on record over his own signature, and I feel authorized to say he cherished them while he lived. It is true that the Free States preferred submission. They went into a new Union with Texas rather than separate from the Slave States. They joined in the war, participated in the sacrifice of eighty thousand human victims, and incurred a debt of two hundred million dollars; and to this day the people of the Free States are taxed millions of dollars annually to protect the people of Texas in their Slavery, and maintain the ascendency of the Democratic party by aid of Texas votes. I may also add that the unmanly surrender to that outrage struck the Whig party with moral and political death. And I speak the solemn convictions of my own mind when I say that a like surrender by the Republicans in regard to Cuba cught to be attended with the like result.

But the doctrines avowed by Mr. Adams remained unchanged. I then subscribed to them. I signed the address. It spoke the sentiments of my heart

Those opinions have been strengthened and intensified by fifteen years of observation and experience. Resistance to the extension and increase of the slave. power constitutes an essential element in the Republican platform on which that party has risen and extended until at this time it wields the moral power of the nation. The surrender of this doctrine would be a surrender, a disbandment of the only party which promises peace or permanence to our govern-ment; a party whose triumph is as sure as its ad-herence to the principles on which it was founded.

It was with inexpressible pain that I read the remarks on the subject which you are reported to have made. Your numerous friends in this part of the State, I think, unite with me in a cordial desire to full expression of the reasons on which you found your opinions, communicated through the public press, and to attain the ed you with so much frankness. With much red you with so much frankness. J. R. GIDDINGS. and to attain this object I have address-

TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-

The ultimate object of this Society is the abolition of American slavery; its immediate end, the conversion of the people of Pennsylvania to anti-slavery

This Commonwealth once enjoyed a proud emi-From her chief city, then the capital of the State and nation, was first published the glorious doctrine that 'all men are created equal.' From the same city, as the centre of operations, issued those benign influences which put a period to slavery in this State, and which contributed so largely to the same result in States adjoining. For, sided by her citizens and influenced by her example. New York and New Jersey adopted emancipation acts, substantially similar to that of Pennsylvania. The most distinguished names in the history of the State are those which were made so by their possessors' devotion to the cause of liberty; and the most creditable chapter in her annals is that which records the emancipation of her slaves.

A brief reference to this act, and a recital of the chief facts which, as cause and effect, preceded and tures to the protest show that this number of 21 was Pennsylvania. It was the Clarkson Association followed it, will not be irrelevant to our present task. nor perhaps altogether unedifying.

The first organized efforts for the abolition of slavery in the United States were made in Pennsylvania. The old Abolition Society, taking its name from the State, had its nucleus in an association formed in Philadelphia as early as the year 1775. A little company, chiefly Quakers, met at the Sun Tavern, in ond street, on the 14th of April of that year, and formed themselves into an association, under the unpretending title of . The Society for the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage.' The operations of this Society and of the members composing it took a wider range than would be inferred from its name. Among its most active co-laborers was the well-known philanthropist, Anthony Benezet.

In the year 1787, this Association was reorgani and placed on a broader basis, taking the title of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abelition of Slavery, the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race.' The object of the Society thus defined in its title is still more distinctly set forth in the Preamble to its Constitution and By-Laws, which is as follows:

· It having pleased the Creator of the world to make of one flesh all the children of men, it becomes them to consult and promote each other's happiness, as members of one family, however diversitied they may be ye color, situation, religion, or different states of society. It is more especially the duty of those persome who profess to maintain for themselves the rights of human nature, and who acknowledge the obligation of Christianity to use such means as are in their power to extend the blessings of freedom to eve-ry part of the human race; and in a more particular manner to such of their fellow-creatures as are entitled to their freedom by the laws and constitution any of the United States, and who, notwithstand detained in bondage by fraud or violence. a full conviction of the truth and obligation of these principles-from a desire to diffuse them wherever the principles—from a desire to diffuse them wherever the miseries and vices of slavery exist, and in humble confidence of the favor and support of the Father of mankind—the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of 'The Pennsylvania Society,' &c.

The first elected officers of the Society under its new organization were: President-Benjamin Franklin : Vice Presidents-James Pemberton, Jonathan Penrose; Secretaries-Benjamin Rush, Tench Cox; Treasurer-James Starr; Counsellors-William Lewis, John D. Cox. Miers Fisher, and William Rawle-all honored names in the history of Penns Ivania, and ten years, according to an estimate made by Thomas two of them signers of the Declaration of Independence. That the Society was not a dead form, but a active body, is seen in the fact, that at its first meeting, it ordered a thousand copies of its Preamble and Constitution to be printed for distribution, directing its Secretaries to send a copy to each of the Governors of the States, with a copy also of Clarkson's essay on the . Commerce and Slavery of the Africans.' Another of its measures, adopted at a subsequent meeting, was a petition to Congress, couched in the

'From a persuasion that equal liberty was originally the portion and is still the birthright of all men, you memorialists conceive themselves bound to use al-justifiable measures to loosen the bonds of slavery, and to promote a general enjoyment of the blessings of freedom. Under these impressions, they carnestly reat your serious attention to the subject of slav ry; that you would be pleased to countenance the restoration of liberty to those unhappy people who alone, in this land of freedom, are degraded into perpetual bondage, and who, amidst the general joy of petual bondage, and who, amidst the general by or surrounding freemen, are groaning in servile subjec-tion; that you will devise means for removing this inconsistency from the character of the American peo-ple; that you will promote mercy and justice towards this distressed race, and that you will step to the very verge of the powers vested in you for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-

This petition was signed by Benjamin Franklin, President of the Society.

Among the members of the old Pennsylvania Abo-

lition Society, the records show such names as that of Hon. Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court, and of Rev. John Andrews, D.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; of Thomas Savery, merchant and member of the Society of Friends, and of Thomas Paire, author of 'Common Sense' and 'The Age of Reason.' Among its honorary members were Dr. Price, the eminent philanthropist of London, and the Abbes Gregoire and Raynal, and the Marquis de La Fayette of France. Thus it will be seen, that in those days, Quaker and priest, civilian and soldier. Christian and infidel, worked side by side in the holy cause of emancipation. That this was not done without risk on the part of some to religious reputation is a matter of no doubtful inference. The hue and cry against infidelity was perhaps as loud then as it is now. The French Encyclopedists, at that time at the height of their popularity, were the dread of religious and political conservatives every where, and French Jacobinism was in no better repute, or regarded with no more favor in those days than Garrisonian abolitionism is at the present; and yet Christian ministers and religious laymen united with people who were understood to hold or favor the most latitudinarian doctrine, and all labored together for the slave's redemption. It is to these men, members of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society and their coadjutors, that this Commonwealth is indebted for what she enjoys of credit and advantage growing out of the fact of her being a free State.

On the 8th of November, 1779, the public mind having been duly agitated, a bill was introduced into honorable part. Her whole moral and chief political These two events, following each other in quick s the General Assembly, providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State. On the 15th of February following, after much discussion and strong opposition, that bill became a law. It was but a par-tial measure of justice, to be sure, but it was all that the philanthropy of that day demanded. The doc- Enough of Doughfaces, as they were called by John ing a new slave State to the Union, Pennsylvania tory is closely connected with that of the fugitive never saw a gathering more magnetically drawn to

trine of 'Immediate, not Gradual, Emancipation,' Randolph, then for the first time, were found to yield first advocated by Elizabeth Heyrick, in a pamphlet to the threats of the slaveholders, and betray the bearing that title, and subsequently adopted by Wil- cause of freedom. Of these, out of a delegation of berforce and his condjutors, was not broached until twenty-three, Pennsylvania furnished two; Massanearly half a century after that period. Our fathers chusetts, out of a representation of fourteen, furnished appear, therefore, to have acted up to the light of four. The relative position of those two States at their time. If their mode of emancipation was not that time was greatly in favor of Pennsylvania. Since wisely devised, it was well intended, and the good then, however, the case has been reversed. Mas spirit that prompted and aided in its execution did chusetts has shot ahead in the race of freedom, and much to counteract the evils of its plan. What that Pennsylvania, which once led the van, to her shame spirit was may be inferred from the preamble which introduces the act, and which reads thus:—

The triumph of the slaveholders in the Misso

is in our power, to extend a portion of the freedom to others which has been extended to us. . . It is not for us to inquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the earth were distinguished by a difference of features and complexion. It is sufficient to know that all are the work of an Almighty hand.

In the meanwhile, the Colonization Society, a new We find in the distribution of the human species that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of different complexions; from whence we may reasonably infer that He we are this any emotive to add one more story to the versal civilization, by removing the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the Kings of Great Britain, no effectual relief could be obtained.

Weaned by a long course of experience from those words and partialities we had imbined. narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, Garrison started the Liberator, demanding immediate

afterwards increased to 23.

points of resemblance as well as of difference between useful existence. the objections made to emancipation then and now. In 1832, Mr. Garrison gave to the world his The protestants urge, of course, the dangers of emanhad not then become a matter of apprehension.

Because, notwithstanding we approve and are sensi- confidence was broken, and its subsequent cult ward and the sound of freedom that may go lision with the Anti-Slavery movement. forth from this law may lead the negroes of those In 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society was or or to other disorders which may end in the greatest mation. Numerous Anti-Slavery Societies were escrucities which an ignorant and desperate people can tablished in this and other States, and in 1836 the be capable of committing."

The · 3d ' ground of protest has its basis in prejudice | Commonwealth was made complete by the forma against color, and shows that our forefathers were of this, the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, whose what would now be called 'amalgamationists.' The Twenty-second Anniversary we are now celebrating. language runs thus :-

on the subject of prejudice against color.

For a quarter of a century, the Pennsylvania Abolition Society maintained a vigorous existence. During the first ten years after the abolition act, voluntary manumissions, in anticipation of the period fixed by aw, were so frequent, that, from this and other causes, the number of slaves was reduced from 10,000 to little more than 3,000; and during the following emancipated in the State of Virginia.

The generation which followed had a less lively appreciation of the blessings of liberty, and were not so had been covertly tolerated in the Federal Constitu-tion, in the vain hope, on the part of some, that it would die a natural death, only secured by this means voice of the community and the liberal interpretation that time forward. of the laws have smoothed the path of duty, and pro-

the South to send delegates to the Annual Abolition for the imprisonment of persons thus apprehended.

substitution of individual interference as particular two parties. Apprehensions and renditi

Woods, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Moun- ple's indignation was roused, a strong reaction ensu In 1819, so powerful had the system become, that the ple. Since that time, the Fugitive Slave Law of slaveholders demanded the admission of Missouri, 1850 has been of no more force than that of 1793, the another portion of the Louisiana territory, into the inadequacies of which it was designed to remedy. Union as a slave State. Strenuous opposition was made | The next stage in the progress of our movement to this by the North, and a long and violent contest was the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and ensued, in which Pennsylvania took a conspicuous and the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency. weight was thrown into the scale of freedom, and she cession, bring us to the present period of our anti-slashowed herself to be still animated by a share of her very history. Pennsylvania took a part in both that showed herself to be still animated by a share of her very history. Pennsylvania took apart in our time to go into particulars.

over without especial mention. We allude to the death of Judge Kane, an event which took place on the 20th of last February. Judge Kane's official history. The resolutions adopted were of a high-toned charcontest terminated in the triumph of the South.

We conceive it to be our duty, and rejoice that it contest gave a blow to the abolitionism of that day n our power, to extend a portion of the freedom to from which it never recovered. Local societies i

who placed them in their various situations hath ex- against color, the evil of emancipation on the soil, and tended equally His care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract His mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us that We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us that we are this day enabled to add one more step to uni-Africa or elsewhere, were the doctrines which this Society held and inculcated. With these doctrines,

we find our hearts enlarged with kindness towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves, at this particular period, extraordinarily called upon, by the blessing which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our professions and give ruptions of the times, nor 'bowed the knee to Such was the spirit of Pennsylvania seventy-eight dark spirit of slavery.' For, although the anti-slayears ago, as expressed in her legislative action.

It is not to be inferred, however, that this was the never died out. The Genius of Universal Emancipafeeling of the people universally. Proof to the contrary is seen in the strong opposition that was made to Lundy, that earlier pioneer of freedom, had many subthe measure, and in the solemn protest that was scribers in Pennsylvania, and the cause in this State placed on the minutes against it. The record of the was at no time left without a witness. The second yeas and nays shows that out of 55 members present, Anti-Slavery Society established in the United States, 34 voted for the bill and 21 against it; and the signa- based on immediate emancipation, was formed in It is instructive in reading this protest to notice the from that time to this, has maintained an active and

'Thoughts on Colonization.' This publication, folcipation-the dangers, first, to themselves, and, sec- lowing up, as it did, the eloquent testimony which ond, to their more Southern brethren, and especially had been previously borne against the Society by the the danger-as they express it-of 'weakening that colored people of Philadelphia, gave a blow to that body of which this State is a member, -in other unrighteous scheme which was the beginning of its end. words, of weakening 'the Union'; its 'dissolution' For, although it afterwards acquired a greater number of advocates, and may have actually enjoyed The '2d' objection of the protest is thus expressed: larger degree of popularity, its hold upon the public ble of the humanity of manumitting slaves in times tion was only a prelude to its decline. It has, since of peace, we cannot think this the proper time, since then, subsided into very narrow limits, and the functhe seat of war is likely to be transferred to the south- tions which it now performs rarely bring it into col-

States to a demand of immediate and entire freedom, ganized, and Philadelphia was the place of its fororganization of the Anti-Slavery movement in this

The history of the movement, as within the bounds Because if the time were come when the slaves of this Society, is familiar to you all. Its progress might be safely emancipated, we could not agree to their being made free citizens in so extensive a manner as this law proposes; we think they would have been well satisfied, and the Legislature would have lence; but it moved steadily forward, increasing it sufficiently answered their main purposes, had these anhappy people been enabled to enjoy the fruits of their labor, and have been protected in their lives and their labor, and have been protected in their lives and confident had its advocates become, that the creeted a beautiful and costly edifice in Philadelphi erous and confident had its advocates become, that they erected a beautiful and costly edifice in Philadelphia property in the manner white persons are, without giving them the right of voting and being voted into for the use of the cause, and consecrated it to free giving them to right or young and being discussion. The mob, without hindrance from the au-witnesses in every respect during the limited time of their servitude—which we fear in some instances may ruin families.'

discussion. The mob, without hindrance from the au-thorities, set it on fire, and reduced it to ruins. But the outrage failed of its purpose. The Abolitionists continued in their course with unabated zeal, and the sentiment of the State, in its earlier and purer days, cisively settled.

In 1842, the last and most atrocious outbreak of popular violence that had yet occurred marked another stage in the progress of the cause. In this instance the colored people were the objects of attack. They had been celebrating the emancipation of their brethren in the West Indies by a public procession and appropriate banners, some of which, by doing honor to the magnanimity of Great Britain, contained an im-Jefferson, not less than 10,000 slaves were voluntarily plied reflection upon the people of this country. This But the people of that generation passed away, and hole spirit was not transmitted to their spirit was not transmitted to the spirit was not transmitted their spirit was not trensmitted to their successors. They attacked the procession with stones and other missiles, drove those who composed it before their fureciation of the blessings of liberty, and were not so ry, and for three days pursued the unoffending objects useh alive to the evils of oppression. Slavery, which of their hate with unrelenting persecution. Setting a new lease of its life. It grew in power and increased in extent, while the opposing spirit of freedom, in fostered and favored by this Society, put the perpe all parts of the country, gave evidence of decline. trators and abettors of these outrages to shame, and ed. 'Hitherto,' says the Pennsylvania Abolition Soincreased sympathy for the colored man, and an augciety, in its address for the year 1809, 'the approving mented regard for his rights, were manifested from

In 1847, the Legislature of Pennyslvania, in answe m ted a satisfactory issue to our humane exertions.

At present, however, the sentiments of our fellowcitizens and the decisions of our courts are less auspiics contained therein of the old system of slavery On a previous occasion, speaking of the failure of of fugitive slaves, and prohibiting the use of their jail

In 1850, Anti-Slavery had become so powerful, and It is a subject of serious regret, that these Annual had done so much to impair the tenure by which Associations have of late years been destitute of representatives from those States wherein the evil which we desire to eradicate most extensively prevails. Exthat the aid of the Federal Government was invoked ertions have not been wanting on our part to arouse in the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. That law the Abolitionists denounced as infamous, and appealten, but those exertions have proved una-To what is this to be attributed? We be-ing to the rising love of liberty in the people, avowed true reason why ostensible and public meas- their purpose to trample it under foot. The govern ares are not pursued by the advocates of abolition in ment, on the other hand, proclaimed their determina the Southern States will be found in a pretty general tion to execute it at all hazards; and here the issue southern States will be found in a precey general sistent would not, under existing circumes and in the present temper of the public mind, pedient or useful. The extreme unpopularity of position, and the large number of refugees within her bombined attempts has, therefore, introduced the borders, became the national battle-ground for the urgencies require. Perhaps it may be questioned wheth-er, all things considered, this plan may not be the most new act, were frequent, disgracefully frequent; but they were not made without resistance. In one in-Thus it will be observed, that as early as the year stance, this resistance was unto blood. The Metho-805, the time when this language was used, the dist class-leader Gorsuch, coming with a body of armed Pennsylvania Abolition Society was disposed to suc- slave-catchers, at midnight, into one of our peaceful cumb to the rising spirit of slavery. From this period valleys to recapture an escaped fugitive, paid with his dates the decline of the anti-slavery spirit in Pennsyl- life the forfeit of his rashness. Hanway and Lewis, vania. Partly as the cause and partly as the effect of Scarlet and Jackson, Clarkson and Williams, and this decline, the slave system increased in power and twenty-four others, were arrested and imprisoned as spread in extent. In 1803, it was strengthened by the accessories before the fact, and put on trial for High purchase of the Territory of Louisiana, a vast region, Treason. No pains were spared to inflame the public xtending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lake of the mind against them; but it was of no avail. The peo tains. In 1812, the State of Louisiana, formed out of against the government, and the prisoners were trithe lower part of this territory, was added to the Union, greatly adding to the strength of the slave system. ed the contest between the government and the peo-

furnished a larger number of votes in Congress than law. He adjudicated, or rather decided, more case any other free State. In the election of Mr. Buchanan, under that law than any other magistrate in the free the most unscrupulously pro-slavery President that States; and he sent into slavery more alleged fugihas yet held the reins of our government, Pennsylva- tives under that act than any other Judge or Comagainst evidence, and, insisting on believing a lie, delivered the charge to the Grand Jury, defining the cast her electoral vote for a man who had notoriously crime of treason, under which Hanway and Lewis, come under pledges to use the power of the govern- and their fellow-prisoners, were incarcerated in Moy ment for the benefit of slavery. The fact was before amensing and put on trial for their lives-the allega them that Mr. Buchanan, speaking through his special tion against them having been that they aided and friend, Samuel W. Black, of this State, and using the abetted an attempt to resist the execution of the Fugiexpressive language of Ruth to Naomi, had said to tive Slave law. He it was who committed Passmoo

has been his God; and it would really seem as though in the State of Pennsylvania. literally nothing but death would part him and them.
Body and soul, he has surrendered himself to their within, we have to report that these have differed in use; and, more than this, he has done what he no material respect from the operations of previous could to make a similar surrender of his State. But, years. We have circulated anti-slavery newspepers, happily, this was a task to which his power was not books and pamphlets, and have held anti-slavery dequate. With all the patronage of the government meetings, as usual. From the last of October till the Phillips and the two Joneses, and the rest of the infaa slave State, in the House, he has not been able to Collyer, a workman who needs not to be ashamed, has transfer either his State or his party in it to the ser-vice of slavery. On the contrary, his efforts have proved thus far a total failure, and Pennsylvania stands attended meetings and delivered lectures, and public on the question of extending slavery. Even the men have yielded useful results to the cause. of easy virtue in Congress, whom he had persuaded The Treasurer's Report will show a falling off in our

broken, party ties are sundered, and the people of Pennsylvania and the Slave Power of the South now occupy toward each other a position of antagonism.

saying something, and something which, in view of the pensable. difficulties that have been overcome, deserves to be here recorded as a matter of encouragement. It indicates not characterize the next; that 1858 in this respect that the anti-slavery movement, whose history we will prove to have been an exceptional year, and that have been tracing in its origin, culmination, decline with the return of prosperity will come a correspondand subsequent resuscitation, is again on its upward ing desire to give liberally to our enterprise. and onward way, hastening to a result which, if its friends prove faithful, will be a glorious triumph. legacy to this Society, which, though not at present Pennsylvania has not yet been converted to anti-slav- available, cannot but be regarded by all with great satery doctrines-the end proposed by this Society-far isfaction. Miss Frances Moore, of Wemelsdorf, who from it; but she is changing. Hard to move and died on the 18th of August, in the 82d year of her age, slow to make progress, she is, nevertheless, steadily, left us, by will, the sum of \$500. Miss Moore was an if not rapidly, advancing. Her geographical position eminently good woman and a consistent friend of the and the character of a large portion of her population anti-slavery cause. The example of her excellent life have been formidable hindrances to her progress. and faithful services greatly enhance the value of the Abutting against three slave States; with a slave bor-bequest, and commends the testator to a cherished der of nearly 400 miles in length; populated to a place in the memory of this Society. larger extent than any other Northern State with slaveholders; with a vast Basotia of ignorance in her said: the aspects of our cause are encouraging. interior, she has had drawbacks to her advancement Pennsylvania, though stolid and slow, is moving with which, to the same extent, no other State has The labor which has been bestowed upon her by this been burdened. Nevertheless, as we have seen, she Society has produced, in an encouraging measure, its is moving forward with a steady and certain step. desired effect. Our success in the past demands of us On every hand are visible evidences of improvement. redoubled effort in the future. There is no excuse In politics the signs are especially striking. Demo- for apathy. The present juncture is eminently favorcrats who used to make their election sure by profess- able to anti-slavery exertion. The field is white ing hostility to anti-slavery and fidelity to the South, already to harvest, and the voice of the angel comes now seek the same ends by protestations precisely the to us saying. 'Thrust in thy sickle and resp, for the opposite. Mr. Buchanan secured the electoral vote of time has come for thee to reap. Pennsylvania by private professions of friendliness to Kansas as a free State; and now the men who followed him in Congress in falsifying his professions are asking to be elected on the ground of their readiness to vote for the admission of Kansas under a free constitution, with or without the requisite proportion of NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. population. These things we record for our encour agement. The cause in this State is advancing; Pennsylvania is returning to her original position the declared friend of impartial and universal freedom To this end, as the immediate object of this Society, we are laboring; that accomplished, the ultimate re-The anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Sosult will not be far distant. The same principles and ciety having been notified to be held six weeks later measures which have brought us thus far, if faithfully in the season than usual, it was feared, by some, that adhered to, will carry us through.

law, in all respects, our equal brother.

The exemplification of these principles in our own onduct, and their faithful application, by consistent moral means, to the conduct of others, constitute our

Our end being nothing less than the entire abolition with any political organization, the object of which is

we can have no fellowship with those Churches which evident that deeds, rather than words, were wanted, allow him to be held as a slave, or which withhold and that unless the spirit of benevolence and self-sacrifrom him any of the rights to which, as a man, he is fice came to the rescue, the existence of the Bugle entitled; on the contrary, looking upon such Churches would be imperilled, and the operations of the Society as the unfruitful works of darkness, we feel bound measurably suspended. On the last day, that spirit rather to reprove them. Believing that slaveholding was earnestly appealed to, and most generously reis a sin against God and an outrage upon man, we sponded, considering the crippled condition of many can neither hold our fellow-beings in bondage our- in their business affairs. Thirty-six new subscribers selves, nor aid others in committing that crime. We were obtained for the Bugle. The amount received in cannot, therefore, assent to or be parties under a com- cash was upwards of four hundred dollars, and the pact which, likethat of the Federal Constitution, binds pledges to the Society amounted to about five hundred Pennsylvania and other free States to aid the South dollars. All hearts were made glad at the result. A in retaining her slaves, requiring them to deliver up portion of the time, the discussion was general, earnest, the fugitive, to strike down the insurgent, and to con- and of a very practical character. Speeches were cede to the slaveholder an extra proportion of political power. On the contrary, we feel called upon by every dent, Marius R. Robinson, and by Dr. A. Brooke, motive of consistency and duty to denounce that com- Frances Ellen Warkins, William Hoisington, pact as an iniquitous bargain, an unholy covenant, (the blind preacher,) Josephine Griffing, Benjamin a league with the oppressors, fit only to be broken, S. Jones, Jehu Halliday, Brnjamin Brown, T. B. Our watchword is, No toleration of slavery anywhere McCormick, Thomas Brown, and others. These were or for any purpose; our motto No Union with slave- listened to with earnest and unfaltering attention, as holders, religious or political."

maintaining and zealously propagating them, we re- WATKINS, as usual, made a very marked impres gard as the best means of promoting the cause, and upon those who listened to her pathetic and eloquent

sufficiently referred to, in general terms, to make the land, however favored with scholastic advanta and unprofitable. One, however, we may not pass and feeling, tersely expressed, and highly effective.

nia shut her eyes to the truth, stopped her ears missioner, save Edward D. Ingraham. He it was who he slaveholders at the Cincinnati Convention:

"Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from hundred days, his offence having been virtually that following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy God shall be my God, and thy people shall be my people; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death latthe and me. at the hearing except the officers of the Court and the That Mr. Buchanan has redeemed the pledge thus party which claimed and the party which arrested the given to the best of his ability, no one will question. Prisoner. The slave had no counsel, and the testi-No entreaties have prevailed with him to leave the mony was wholly ex parte. The decision was in faslaveholders, or to cease for a moment from following vor of the claimant, and the prisoner was hurried inafter them. Where they have gone he has gone, and to slavery. In two months after this transaction Judge where they have lodged he has lodged. Their God Kane died, since which time no slave case has occurred

in his hands, and with the aid of such Pennsylvanians first of May, Frances E. Watkins, a competent and as Black in the Cabinet, Bigler in the Senate, Florence, faithful advocate of the cause, was engaged in the lecturing field as a constant laborer; and occasionally mous tools who voted for the admission of Kansas as during the year, as opportunity has offered, Robert novably opposed to the policy of her 'favorite son' debates have been encouraged and maintained, which

for a while into the support of his course, now, when receipts, which will be accounted for by the prevaconfronted with their constituents, and obliged to make lence of the money panic, which has been everywhere efforts to secure their re-election, abandon his policy, felt. The funds of the Society are furnished chiefly and pledge themselves in advance to vote for the ad- by voluntary contributions, most of which have hithmission of Kansas as a free State, when she may pre- erto come from merchants and other men in business. sent herself with or without the requisite population. This class, however, have suffered most from the dis-These facts indicate the present state of public feeling in Pennsylvania on the subject of slavery. So far felt obliged in many instances to diminish, and, in as that question is involved in the political issues of the day, Pennsylvania is against slavery, and in favor of freedom. The entente cordials which used to exist between her Democracy and the slaveholders has been greatly to our regret, to cut down our quota of aid to We regret this the more, as The Standard has never been more ably conducted or more worthy of liberal support than it is at present. Its value, as an anti-This is not saying much to be sure, especially in slavery paper, it would be hard to over-estimate, and consideration of what remains to be done; but it is its importance to the cause we deem absolutely indis-

We trust that the fiscal deficiencies of this year wil

It affords us pleasure to notice in this connection

In conclusion, we reiterate what we have already

Liberator.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 29, 1858,

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR. SYRACUSE, Oct. 25, 1858.

the attendance would be greatly lessened, as no mass What our principles are may be thus stated : Slav- meeting could be held out of doors ; but, though the cry is a sin against God and an outrage upon man; number present was somewhat diminished, it was too liberty is the inalienable prerogative of every human large to find accommodation in the town ball, which, being; unconditional emancipation is the immediate on Sunday, was crowded to excess, and could easily duty of the master and instant right of the slave; the have been twice filled. Delegates were present from colored man is, before God, and should be before the various parts of the West, reliable, true-hearted, and indomitable in spirit. The anniversary opened or Saturday morning, 16th inst., and continued, by successive meetings, until Monday evening. If, before it was held, there was some despondency of feeling, in regard to the aspect of affairs, through the general pecuniary depression which exists so extensively at the West, no sooner did its sessions commence than all of slavery, we cannot identify ourselves or take part this was dissipated, and all present seemed to be inspired by a common sentiment of hope and courage merely to localize or limit the atrocious system; on The Annual Report of the Executive Committee, the contrary, we feel bound to combat and resist all drawn up and read by J. ELIZABETH JONES, the Corsuch organizations as compromising the cause of freethe condition of our cause, especially in Ohio, and Regarding the colored man as our equal brother, gave the key-note to the entire proceedings. It was though a great and solemn crisis was at hand, and A faithful adherence to these principles, fearlessly every one must gird up his loins to meet it. Miss ecomplishing the ends of this Society. words; and, though identified by complexion with a In taking a survey of the field during the past year proscribed race, and young in years, produced the words; and, though identified by complexion with a we find but little occurring that has not already been general conviction that scarcely a white young lady in further notice unnecessary. Many incidents have, of could be found to match her in the gift of speech and course, transpired, more or less directly affecting the the power of literary composition. The speech of cause, but to recite them in detail would be tedious Mrs. GRIFFING was an admirable effort, full of soul

gether; and the temper of the discussion gether; and very spirited) was admirable throughout. Rely we it, the abolitionists of Ohio will not be found wants in any hour of trial, as compared with those of g

Since the anniversary, I have lectured in Clevela since, and in Cortland, in this State, four times, once, and in Cortains, in the plant in this plant in this plant in the and to-morrow evening another in Albany, on way home, via Northampton and Cummington, P. ther particulars must be left till my return,

My visit to Cortland, on Saturday and Sunday where our esteemed and efficient condition, War H. Fish, is located,) was uncommonly inten

I am now partaking of the hospitality of my on I am now partners, samuel J. May, who inleads be with his friends in Boston next week, and who es templates a voyage to Europe for his health

A PIOUS SLAVE OVERSEER ough pious slaveholders are exceedingly on non in the South, slave-traders by profession plantation overseers rarely make this preter Their tastes and habits lead rather to direct broad than to that circuitous hardness of heart that steps recite a text before administering a flogging, and we new pungency to the infliction by pretending it to the discharge of a duty. The testimony of escape slaves (that is, of slaves who have gained a poi in which they can speak the truth without suffering for it,) is that the cruelty of pious masters is most a noying and vexations of all, hardest to bear at the time, hardest to forgive afterwards. Of course it man be so, since hypocrisy sharpens the sting of oppma The robber who plunders you ' for the glory of Ga is more odious than he who does the same thing to n lieve his own necessities, or even to gratify his or avarice.

But, though the office of overseer is almost into ably held by a swearing man instead of a praying or the real work of the overseer, the maint subordination among slaves, of a habit of unresi submission to the wrongs they suffer, is very litte performed by one, the badge and instrument of function is not the whip, but the prayer.

Seeing their position apparently hopeless in it world, a large proportion of the slaves must be dipper eagerly to seize any hope that may be held out to the of rest and happiness in the world to come. crafty masters readily see the advantage that may gained by cultivating a hope of heaven which implies and helps to perpetuate, the relinquishment of hope on earth, and thus ensures a patient submission to injustice; and the obsequious chaplains, white ad black, readily lend themselves to the work of clabers ting the godliness of the slave into great gain for the

In no particular are the dishonesty and impude of slaveholders more manifestly shown than in the statements respecting what they call the religi privileges ' of the slaves. The facts upon which the atements are based are the following:

1. A pen is provided in the least commodisme, esirable part of the church, bearing the same relain to the slaveholder's pew that the 'negro quane' does to the 'big house,' in which the slaves are aller ed to hear the sermon which is addressed to this masters, and from which, on communion Sends they come down to receive the sacrament after my white person has received it.

2. A few masters statedly, and more, occasion provide white preachers to address congregations slaves. The staple material of their sermons is the junction of so much real morality as will be feet ecuniary advantage of the slaveholders (as the mi ance of stealing, lying and drunkenness,) and them ral injunction of obedience to the master's com which is represented as a duty, alike to him a God, and as the very most important of duties this we are assured by abundant and unimpe testimony. Bishop Meade, in his Pastoral Lene dressed in 1834 to the slaveholders and slavels of Virginia, reprinted by them in 1853, and seen printed (though not published) by the Ameia Tract Society in the present year-after rehea exhortation of St. Peter, 'Servants, be subject masters with all fear; not only to the good and good but also to the froward,' and other similar pred Scripture-says, . This is the Portion of still ARR IN BONDAGE!' And Doctor Nelson, whose netency, intelligence, and trust-worthings could questioned, declares :--

'I say what I know when I speak in relati he religiou ities of the slave stant habit of hearing the sermons which are to them. And I solemnly affirm that, du forty years of my residence and observation line, I never heard a single one of these sen what was taken up with the obligations a slaves to their masters. Indeed, I never he mon to slaves but what made obedience to make the slaves the fundamental and supreme law of re-Any candid and intelligent man can decide who such preaching is not, as to religious purposes,

3. Slaves are allowed to hold religious meetis their own in the presence of two or more white p ple. This precaution is taken lest the contented happy slaves should use these meetings to cont plans of insurrection or escape. The security of slave system requires that its victims should have solutely no opportunity of meeting together unw ed by members of the despotic class. So the land customs of the South have established that any mit ous meeting of slaves without these white watch-in is an unlawful assembly, which may be riotous persed by any one who discovers it, and the period annts in which are liable to a summary logical without trial.

These three items constitute the entire raw material of fact respecting the 'religious privileges' of theps mass of the slaves, and these are the substratum the romantic stories that we hear about the tender terest felt by the masters in the welfare of the sel of their slaves. The skill of the slaveholder and apologists is shown in distilling piety and hammed out of these scanty and apparently incongraces als; in asserting or instinuating a creditable main for each particular of the crafty policy above delinesis

We read of a certain farmer, who, on receive ong lecture from his minister on the impropri his customary absence from church, and the discusto himself of a pew invariably empty, was so work upon by the parson's zeal as to promise that certainly go next Sunday-or send a hand people who write such affecting letters to the let York Observer and the Journal of Com forth the piety and humility of their host, the sim holder, going to attend the religious meeting slaves—tell their stories with a blissful unagond ness that this is part of the necessary drudget slaveholder; that he must either 'go himself or a hand; and that their presence helps to make the complement of white police required by large custom, and spares the attendance of some funkti the plantation, who is usually sent upon that some

Of course, under such circumstances, the slates hold the meeting feel obliged to treat these interas welcome and honored guests, and to refrain to all allusion to their real character as spies, exercise the meanest part of the dirty work of slavery course they must pray for the master, and his fame and his guests; and if any of them labor united picions of meditated insurrection or escape, the ponsive Amens must be loudest, their hundings

piety most ostentatiously displayed. Here, for example, is an account of one of the meetings, lately sent to the Observer by a pursual a Capt. B., one of the largest planters on the St. July

river, in Florida. 'Had it not been for the black faces all areads

OCTOB I abould almost he prayer-meeting in a derly and quiet were be took his seat be vants. The contras an imponitent mast most every one of said he had no douf fessed that he was in How fervently the jother, "Lord bless responsive "Amen," pious slaves, I cannever to be forgotten. The prayers of that observed that guage of prayer, with singuls sation will make said and rhetorice.

atlon will make sad and rhetorie.

I shall never for negro, whom they could humble his could hardly maints yet who could help idea of a thorough whall remember the cle Sam gave me, dim was a perfect were maxims familiar negro would even than the maste elling negro would even that the old terror to evil doern in The most essential complished when kept humble clear nner is easily sect with his raw hide; superadd servility of chattels that they as lestined to be slaves thorized their maste steal even a cheese-p the ' moral influence he estate as really

The describer of a ad place, in her anx that piety sometimes owing genuine touc ire unconsciousness 'At night we went ed, and the audience have never heard et ings.) Higher, high eill the lonely night words we caught as wings I'd fly away to was the scene that dight; their frames panded, tears streame alle water of this we

Uncle Sam' may w

edly part of this wa ment, but not all. I Of course there w for freedom on the pa nder surveillance. re interposed to their rish for wings; and essed back from the ief to be able to give

lesire to get away-loubt there is heart to We have rece Gerrit Smith Banner William Goodell, Ne ocacy of Mr. Smith' State. Assuredly we lavery on principle for ionn ticket in the Sta tate. Of course, no ery man can vote inations. It doe hould therefore vote f his way of thinking upport of a governm eholders and slave rrupting and demor itch and not be defile ir steady, consistent operation in Amer es or implied, to th be given. This is urse, and the only o vitably to the overth intry. Because, il ould at once take aw now feeds and grou nancial, physical and giving it, -would c on revenue which even of the slaveholders, f

cans of which they t n men to do their bi ate the moral tone of ciousness that th ith the vilest tyrants re at length free to nest and just and G no answer, to say, th and carried out. evil, is no reason ake a compromise w in scan the future an and fast in the right ith thieves and adult es, and rest assured the victory will open gle

MRS. DAI We are glad to use Dall's approaching lec he community who de ze this best of oppor sely what that exp selves to act intell terprize suggested in Especially should ev allied, in various way ment. If wemen are where else in the worl he free people of this toms less than nen, obviously slave reight of this prejudic hopelessly enslaved that right estimate of wome mmunity, would be ents whereby to lift If the demand for . .

ir community, it is, fined more particular n opportunity is given A woman of admirabl and best culture wh ng consecrated her life tause, and bestowed suc study, observation and not only learned, by flers to point out to us improvement of the ast we can do is to Mrs. Dall gave a cou upon this subject, whiel and expression, not infe lectures that have any department of art present course of three itself, is designed to con ed, and is to be followed

ding years. We are

y one of those blacks was pious; Capt. B d no doubt of it; but, for himself, he con-

be forgotten.

ith singular appropriateness, who in conver-make sad havoc with the laws of grammar

The prayers of the slaves were orief and shippe. I The prayers of that many a poor black speaks the lan-ge observed that many a poor black speaks the lan-

out. Rely upon rith those of any four times. This ting in this place, Albany, on my minington, Purreturn.

R 29.

lay and Sunday, adjutor, WILTIAN ly interesting. ality of my early r, who intends a sek, and who son health. W. L. G.

sheloric, shall never forget the prayer of a venerable old o, whom they called "Unile Sam," "that God is homble his heart clear dones to his knees." I hardly maintain a sober rigidity as to my lips; hardly maintain a sober rigidity as to my lips; who could neep semining the dressed out man's of a thorough work of grace upon the heart? I I remember the warm shake of the hand that Un-ERSEER. exceedingly com. all remember the warm shake of the hand that the sam gave me, down to the latest days of my life. I have a moral influence over all the slaves on the planta-a was a perfect marvel. His pious admonitions remaxims familiar as household words to old and remaxims familiar as household words to old and grant and I almost thought that a thieving or storying; and I almost thought that a thieving or storying; y profession and this pretension to direct brutality heart that stops to egro would dread Uncle Sam's reproof me flogging, and adde elling negro would stream consider a reproof more wen that the master's correction. At any rate it was wident that the old negro exhorter was the greatest error to evil doers in the whole neighborhood. pretending it to be timony of escaped gained a position The most essential half of the slaveholders' work is without auffrring nasters is most an-

complished when the hearts of the slaves can be tept humble clear down to their knees. Servility of manner is easily secured by the week-day overseer. with his raw hide; but if the Sunday overseer can uperadd servility of spirit, and persuade his fellow hattels that they are born, and appointed, and prened to be slaves, and that the same God who auhorized their masters to steal them, forbids them to real even a cheese-paring from him, it is plain that he moral influence of the latter makes money for e estate as really as the cow-hide of the former. Uncle Sam' may well be excused from working with The describer of a similar scene at a different tim nd place, in her anxiety to justify slavery by showing

that piety sometimes accompanies it, gives us the fol-lowing genuine touch of nature, with apparently entire unconsciousness of its actual meaning. At night we went up again; the house was crowd At hight we went up againg with an energy I ed, and the audience was singing with an energy I have never heard equalled, (not even at camp meetings.) Higher, higher, higher still, rose the music, ings.) Higher, higher was vocal with the sound. The ill the lonely night was vocal with the sound. The words we caught as we came up, were, "Oh, if I had wings I'd fly away to the New Jerusalem," and such was the scene that they looked just ready to take flight; their frames shook, their countenances expanded, tears streamed down their cheeks. Undoubtdly part of this was attributable to animal excite but not all. I am sure there was heart there

Of course there was heart there! The aspiration for feeedom on the part of the slaves is genuine, however it may be with their prayers ' for Massa,' uttered oler surveillance. While such effective obstacles e interposed to their use of their legs, of course they rish for wings; and though the word Canada must be ssed back from the lips to the heart, it is some reof to be able to give full and hearty utterance to their lesire to get away-to the New Jerusalem! No

We have received several numbers of the t Smith Banner,' a small daily sheet edited by William Goodell, New York, and devoted to the adocacy of Mr. Smith's election as Governor of that ate. Assuredly we cannot blame men who are antivery on principle for refusing to vote for the Republican ticket in the State of New York, or any other State. Of course, no honest and intelligent anti-sla ry man can vote for the Buchanan Democratic ations. It does not follow, however, that we should therefore vote for Gerrit Smith, or for any one of his way of thinking. Any participation in the apport of a government based upon a union with reholders and slave-traders is, in itself, inevitably errupting and demoralizing. No man can touch this tch and not be defiled. Our principle, our rule, and ir steady, consistent practice should be, to refuse all operation in American politics, where an oath, exess or implied, to the United States Constitution, is be given. This is the only honest, the only safe rse, and the only one which leads directly and in witably to the overthrow of the Slave Power in this untry. Because, if adouted and carried out, it would at once take away from Slavery the thing which now feeds and grows and thrives upon, viz., the inancial, physical and moral support which the North revenue which every year passes into the hands of the slaveholders, for their own purposes, and by means of which they tempt and bribe our very Northm men to do their bidding, - and would at once elcrate the moral tone of the whole North, through the onsciousness that they were no longer co-partners with the vilest tyrants on the face of the earth, but were at length free to serve the cause of freedom, as honest and just and God-fearing men should. And it is no answer, to say, that this course will not be adopted and carried out. Because others are fully set to lo evil, is no reason or justification why we should make a compromise with them. Moreover, no man can sean the future and say what will not be. Let us stand fast in the righteous position of no fellowship with thieves and adulterers, no Union with slaveholders, and rest assured that the way of deliverance and of victory will open gloriously and wonderfully before

MRS. DALL'S LECTURES.

We are glad to use the occasion given by Mrs. all's approaching lectures in Boston, to urge all in mmunity who desire 'fair play for woman,' to cize this best of opportunities for understanding preely what that expression means, and qualifying emselves to act intelligently in forwarding the great

nterprize suggested in it. Especially should every opponent of slavery sympahise with, and actively aid a movement so nearly allied, in various ways, to the Anti-Slavery move ment. If women are underrated, here and everywhere else in the world, because of their sex, if half the free people of this country receive from its laws toms less than their due because they are somen, obviously slave-women have to bear the chief neight of this prejudice, and are more deeply, more hopelessly enslaved than their male companions. A ight estimate of woman, as such, established in the munity, would be one of the most effective instrunents whereby to lift the black woman out of her

If the demand for 'woman's rights' is ridiculed in community, it is, very largely, because it is not aderstood. In the course of lectures proposed (and ledned more particularly in our advertising columns) opportunity is given us to understand it.

A woman of admirable natural powers and the highat and best culture which Massachusetts affords, havis consecrated her life to the advancement of this use, and bestowed such time and labor in thought, andy, observation and preliminary action, as to make er not only learned, but wise in relation to it, now files to point out to us how we may best aid in the devation of her sex, the most important means towards he improvement of the whole human race. Surely, he least we can do is to hear her.

Mrs. Dall gave a course of three lectures last year non this subject, which were admirable in thought and expression, not inferior in any particular to the lectures that have been given in this city, upon ay department of art, literature or science. The t course of three lectures, though complete in elf, is designed to continue the ideas there suggestd, and is to be followed by two more courses in suc-

should almost have imagined myself attending a rever-meeting in a New England school-house; so ornity and quiet were the little congregation. Capt.
Look his seat beside me on a bench with his seranis. The contrast was affecting to witness, between a
mismittent master and his Christian slaves. Alminpenitent master and his Christian slaves. Alhe had no doubt of it; but, for himself, he con-dithat he was not a partaker of the grace of God. c fervently the prayer went up from one and an-fi. "Lord bless massa B," and how promptly the onsive "Amen," burst forth from the lips of those a slaves, I cannot describe. The scene was one

pated slaves.

able an opportunity is offered for obtaining thoroughly of the Republican party, or of the Meth. Gen. Con British West India Islands, and of the results of abol- Mr. Caruth also aided us in the most friendly manner ishing slavery there. Mr. Bleby has been twenty-six | Greensboro' is an attractive little village, lying close years a resident in these islands, and has carefully and to a charming sheet of water, called Caspian Lake. judiciously watched the whole course of events,slavery, emancipation and freedom. During the present week, Mr. Bleby speaks in New York, at the church of Rev. Dr. Cheever. Those who have once than this glassy surface reflected the gorgeous autur heard Mr. Bleby will need no urgency to improve this splendors of the woods, as we stood by it to-day. We (probably the last) opportunity of hearing him in this could have a good meeting here, as we are assured

LETTER FROM SALLIE HOLLEY. GREENSBORO', Vt., Oct. 6th, 1858.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: This is our last stopping place in Orleans Co., after express great regret at this hindrance of Anti-Sla nore than a month's stay, and we leave our heart's effort here. best benediction on the kind friends who have aided and cheered in our unpopular work. Before five o'clock this morning we took stage for this village, the beau

tiful stars shining over us with great brilliancy. How moral impression, 'every one of the souls of our peo- Goss of Natick Secretary pro tem. The attenda ple will live after they are all cone.'

bed of that adventurous body of water, historically known all about here as Runaway Pond.' Nearly fifty years ago, in broad daylight, this singular fugi- in reproach, is now an honorable and most appropri tive left for Canada. With the noise and fury of a cata- ate one. ract, it rushed and roared and tore away for twenty It was moved by Mr. Remond that a Business Con miles till it found rest in the bosom of Lake Mem- mittee be appointed by the chair, a part of whose du phremagog. People say it was very curious to see, ty it should be to present resolutions for the consider-

erally, gave his pulpit, the best half of the day, for much larger. The motion prevailed, and S. W. Tibmy exhortation. The house was full, and as I looked betts of Natick, and E. H. Heywood were appointed into the expectant faces of the multitude, I could not but wish, as often before, that for their sakes, and for place, (the Universalist Church,) on Sunday the 17th the perishing slave's, some mightier apostle of the at 11 o'clock. Gospel of Liberty was to address them. Some persons At the appointed hour, the meeting was came from a distance, one Free-Will Baptist family, order by the President, Wm. Whiting of Concord, who said to us, there was a baptism and communion who called for the Secretary's report of the last anin their own church, but they thought those were nual meeting of the Society, at Concord, which was privileges they might enjoy at other times, but an read. Anti-Slavery meeting was so rare, they believed it Mr. Remond moved that Mrs. A. H. Davis, Mrs. sympathy with the sorely wounded slave, 'fallen was voted. by certain Congregationalists, who once this summer, slavery cause; a testimony evincing some moral cour aid they could not at all hear the cause of the slave age, as he thought, since our cause is an unpopula urged on the day proposed, for they must attend to one. the Lord's Supper. Is not the Saviour's dying love Mr. Pillsbury, to meet a suggestion in the Secreta-better commemorated by merciful consideration of ry's report that the future policy of the Anti-Slavery broken-hearted humanity, than by partaking 'baker's Society should be a subject of discussion, offered the bread and grocers' wine,' to use the significant phrase following resolution :-

hunting. And if every town had two such earnest idea that man can hold property in man. and downted friends of the notition the Statute would be enacted this month; at least, if an overwhelming speak to the resolution, which he said he was glad to potition could cause its enactment against the clamorous interests of selfish party leaders.

There, Rev. George Putnam and his excellent wife ganized, many things had changed; that though the received us and our cause with abounding sympathy. government of the nation had been continually grow-Mr. P. has the rare reputation of never forgetting the ing worse on the question of slavery, a much better slave in his prayers. Their home commands a magnificent prospect of hills and mountains, adorned with ple of New England and the free States, and the pesuperb woods, all sweeping round like a vast amphi- culiar missionary and apostolic function of the Society theatre, enclosing a lovely arena of farming valley and had come to an end. Parties were now formed on the its river. While there we enjoyed a grand and sub- sole issue of slavery, and though none of them were lime thunder storm, heightened in effect to us, by the all we could wish, we ought to use them as far as we elevated and exposed position of the house. It is especially amid such majestic scenes that the soul delights in the lofty utterances and gloriously inspired one we have, and ought not to be reckoned as an ene-Psalms of David. From Albany, Mr. Stephen Rob- my, but rather as a timid friend. Neither should erts, another good abolitionist, kindly provided for our Sumner and Wilson, Hale and Seward be classed with gratification, a ride in his carriage over Lowell Moun- Webster and the Democrats; in this there seemed to tain, on the famous road built by Gen. Hazen, to meet some military exigency during the Revolutionary War.

As to the immediate abolition of slavery, Mr. S.

Upon a short notice a full meeting was gathered in regarded it as an impossible measure; in the present the Congregational Church of Westfield, appropriately condition of our country, it must be many years before opened with impromptu singing, to the familiar air, it would become practicable;-nor was he entirely Days of Absence, the pathetic poem of Cowper, that sure that, if practicable, it would be wholly desirable has that sweet appeal of the slave, to which no anti- This is not a question simply of absolute Right, but slavery heart is ever indifferent,

' Is there, as you sometimes tell us, One who reigns above the sky?

Has He bid you buy and sel! us,

Speaking from His throne on high?

At this place Mr. Henry Richardson and family gave us friendly and agreeable welcome. The next 1. Resolved, That since American Slavery is a stushort journey was to South Troy, where we were made pendous sin against God and an outrage upon man, Mrs. E. Hodgkins. Our audience, though not nu- first proof of piety, philanthropy or patriotism. merous, seemed to quicken with the great idea of hu- 2. Resolved, That any political or ecclesiastical man liberty. It was told me, as about the most inter- scheme of policy in this reform which concedes the esting event that ever happened to that village, that right of man to hold property in man, under any cir-Theodore Parker and Mrs. P., a few years ago, passed cumstances, or for a single instant-which does no a night at the hotel.

Mr. S. S. Marsh added to his other kind favors, the visionary.' drive to Irasburg. And here I gratefully acknowledge that all summer long, private carriages have been churches, (with a few honorable exceptions,) in with freely offered for Anti-Slavery service in conveying us holding through their general organizations the gos on our way. That evening, dark and rainy as it was, pel from the slave, and its rebuke from his oppres an encouraging number met in the Baptist Church of sor-in receiving contributions (the price of blood rode seven miles to attend, and Mr. P. contributed an either personally or by delegation, slaveholders, slave day and evening, the Orleans Co. Bible Society, &c., Christians. were holding the annual meeting in the place. We heard of its urgent appeal for sending the Bible to Mahometans and other distant heathen, but could not of the Constitution, by guaranteeing immunity and learn of any remonstrance against keeping the Bible protection to the defiant iniquity of the slaveholder from four millions of home heathen, the slaves of this and by remorselessly leaving four millions of bondcountry. We are often told that Vermont is all Anti- men to perish in their chains, proves its heartlessness Slavery, and when in the next hour we urge how in the cause of impartial freedom, and its utter un persons plead in excuse that 'no minister can preach men.

losing his pulpit!" (written, as I was told, by Rev. Mr. Beckwith, Con- doubts. If he were a slave, he should claim his im-

the good fortune to hear Mrs. Dall's last year's course, or who listened then or in previous years to her admirable defence, before Committees of the Legislature, and victorious days of the Republican party. That of the petitions presented by women in their own be- the usefulness of Gerrit Smith and W. L. Garrison half, will need no incitement to hear her further; but had long since culminated in that party, and then she should be heard by more persons, by all classes. come to an end. This attributed origin of the party We trust, alike for the credit and advantage of Boston, provoked some trascible Republican to make a ve that Mercantile Hall will be found, next Monday eve- ment dissent, which called forth a long defence of the ning, too small to accommodate her audience .- c. x. w. position that, without the agitation of the ultra abolitionists, that party would never have existed.

Rev. HENRY BLERY, of the Wesleyan Mission in Among other places in the county where I ha Barbadoes, W. I., will preach at the Music Hall, in spoken with a cordial acceptance, is Charleston. I this city, on Sunday morning next. A collection will held three large meetings there. Elder Brackett's be taken in aid of the Schools established in that heart, home and pulpit are ever open to the cause of island for the benefit of the children of the emanciceives with us the need of firm adherence to the un We need not say that we hope that the Music Hall bending law of justice, which demands immediate will be filled on this occasion. It is rare that so favorreliable testimony as to the present condition of the ference, or any other body of majorities in the land

'And not Loch Katrine from her mirror blue Sends back her shaggy banks more true'

were it not for the adverse influence of Rev. Mr. Stone (Cong.) who takes great plains to discourage attend ance. Any slaveholder, under whose eye this may fall, will please take notice and rejoice accordingly. Mr. A. C. Babbitt and Mr. Coolidge Wall of this place, SATTIE HOLLEY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY

The quarterly meeting of this Society took place tender and eloquent is that passage in Uncle Tom's at Natick on Saturday and Sunday the 16th Cabin, where St. Clare tells that his sainted mother and 17th of October. On Saturday evening, in ook him, a little boy, out one evening to view the the absence of the President, Rev. Wm. G. Babcock stars, and pointing upward, said, with ineffaceable of South Natick was chosen President, and Stephen was respectable, though not numerous. Messrs. Re The stage route brought us directly through the old mond, Pillsbury and Heywood addressed the audi

for days afterward, the poor forlorn fishes hanging high and dry on the trees and bushes along the track. favored the motion, and thought it would be advisa-In Barton last Sunday at one o'clock, the Methodist | ble to appoint two members at present, and add other minister, Rev. Mr. Dexter, with a willing mind, lib. next morning, when the audience would probably be

their duty not to neglect it, and so came, and felt very Curtis and Miss Caroline Wellington be added to the glad. Who shall dare to say such Good Samaritan Business Committee chosen the night previous; which

among thieves' is not (in America, no less than in the Mr. Remond then opened the discussions of the valley of Jericho,) a more heaven-accepted proof of day by congratulating the Society on the presence of love to God, dwelling rielly in the heart, than shown so large a number, thus testifying interest in the anti-

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery enterprise is not Three weeks before, I had spoken in Barton, on Sunday, and what is note-worthy, the Congregationalists there 'claimed the privilege' to have their meet-trade, or modification of the domestic—the Constituing-house honored by a plea for the Slave. These tionality or otherwise, of the Fugitive Slave Law, the successful meetings resulted from the faithful and efficient notice given by Mr. Brainerd Stebbins. I have not found in Vermont a truer Abolitionist. Both Mr. out of the unhallowed alliance of the North with the and Mrs. Stebbins extended to us the most genuine South in the formation and support of this government; hospitality. Their loyalty to Anti-Slavery would en- but over all, or through all compromises and concesdure stern trial. They were getting a full list of sions, made or demanded, we seek the immediate exsigners to the Petition to lift this state above slave- termination of the whole slave system, and of the very

Mr. Sanborn of Concord, the Secretary, rose to declarations. He went on to say, that in the twenty-Albany too, has generous Anti-Slavery friends. five years since the Anti-Slavery Society was first or-

in part of Expediency, a consideration which influences all men in all their actions, and which ought not to be overlooked in so grave a matter.

Mr. Heywood, for the Committee, presented the

following resolutions :by the very cheerful hospitality of Mr. and its immediate and unconditional abandonment is the

reach the slave and relieve him, is 'utterly wild and

Irasburg. Mr. Putnam and Mr. Roberts of Albany, from slaveholding churches-and in fellowshipping, earnest and impressive testimony to the necessity and traders and slave-breeders-are therein apostate to excellence of the Anti-Slavery movement. The same Christ, and do thereby forfeit the support of all true

criminal the silence of her ministers is, the very same worthiness to receive the suffrages of anti-slavery

here the whole vital truth of Anti-Slavery, without Mr. Remond supported the resolutions, and spoke osing his pulpit!"

earnestly in favor of immediate emancipation, about
The Irasburg Standard ventured a little article which he thought no true abolitionist could entertain teeding years. We are confident that those who had gregational minister there) to the purport that a regumediate freedom, and what was right for one was so

of Mr. Remond, and would say that, for himself, he ing and Sunday next. May we not bespeak for the should certainly claim the most speedy manumission, faithful advocates a large attendance? We hear the were he a slave, and would deny the right to no most enthusiastic accounts of their meetings wherever slave who chose to claim it. Nay, more, he believed they go in Massachusetts or elsewhere that the slave, being denied any of the privileges of the law, was no longer bound by any human law, and might seek his freedom in any way he chose It was at the master's peril that he held his slave in W. Loomis. bondage, and he must abide the consequences of such an outrage. A servile insurrection would perhaps be the greatest evil this country ever endured, yet, should call from Frederick Ayer, Esq., the business man of one occur, the speaker said he could not in con- the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. A short acscience oppose it; he should probably assist in it, if quaintance with the gentleman convinced us that not called to take any part. But there seemed to be a large class of slaves who felt little need of freedom, alone concerned in the immense consumption of them; and such would perhaps suffer by immediate emancibut that it takes business talent of no ordinary measure

ecessity of renewed labor on the part of the Society, uses them .- Memphis Whig, Tenn. since even its officers were so unsound on the fundamental principles of the cause.

past 12 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The church was filled at o'clock, and the meeting being called to order,

healthy organization to which anti-slavery men could He was answered by Mr. Remond and Mr. E. H. Heywood, who spoke at some length, and with elo-

quence, on the general question. showing that Webster's 7th of March speech, was, in me respects, better anti-slavery doctrine than the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Union was a crime in its formation, which should not have been committed, and has proved a curse ever since, that should no longer be tober 31. ontinued-not only enslaving millions of victims in WM. WELLS BROWN will hold meetings as the South, but corrupting the conscience and chilling follows:the courage of the whole North, until the lash of the Abington Centre, slave-driver is scarcely more potent on the Carolina Pepperell Depot, plantation, than on the floor of Congress, the streets Groton Unitarian church, of Boston, and the pulpits of New England-Until Doctors of Divinity avow their willingness to send Groton Town Hall, their mothers into slavery to save the Union, (when Roomton N. I. Union-Saving is but another name for slavery perpetuating,) and until Republican Parties, Republican Senators and Republican Governors can pledge them- Byberry, Pa., selves sacredly, constantly, in Northern Control Slavery as follows:

Slavery as follows:

East Princeton, States, as long as the stars of God's firmament shall brighten with their fires the minds and hearts of

In the evening of the same day, remarks were made by Mr. Remond, showing the claims the slave has on the American people for an immediate recogMrs. Dall will deliver a course of lectures at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Monday evenings, to commence nition of his rights; by Mr. Heywood, showing the hollowness of a religion that did not seek the emancipation of the slave; and by Mr. Pillsbury, on the past and present state of political parties. All the resolutions were passed, and the meeting

djourned. The attendance during the afternoon and evening was large, and much interest was shown in the de-

bates and addresses.

WM. WHITING, President. F. B. SANBORN, Secretary.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative

of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :-

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of fore Lyceu one of the Slave States of this Union.

I approve of the publication of the foregoing Peti-

[Signed by Francts Jackson and others.]

tion, as by law in such cases made and provided, in the Boston Liberator.

OLIVER WARNER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth, Secretary's Office, October 26, 1858.

MOVEMENT IN VERMONT. The Green Mountain Freeman anticipates action in

respect to a new personal liberty bill. It says: before the House. From personal knowledge we know that some forty true anti-slavery men have been this year added to the number of those who voted for

e bill and are returned.
• It is not probable that the Personal Liberty Bill, in for pulmonary disease. the exact form of last year, will again come up; but instead, a bill to enact that, "not recognizing property in man, no person who has been held as a slave shall be liable to arrest on the ground of owing service to any one." Petitions for such an act are now in circulation in some parts of the State and it is to be hoped that such a bill will be introduced and passed. It is clearly demanded by the people, and to establish the record of Vermont against slavery. And upon the action of the Legislature in this matter in a great measure rests the future harmony of the party. Let the people see to it, then, that the number of petition-ers is sufficient to indicate the wishes of a goodly num-

A correspondent of that paper, [S. M. Seaver, writing under the head of 'No PROPRETY IN MAN

'I am glad to learn that petitions for a Person Liberty Bill are being circulated through the State. It is the same with that now in circulation in Massachusetts; it may be found in our columns.]

That is the thing precisely. It just covers the ground of the Republican Platform. Now let us see if the Republicans, being an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, will respond to the call. Most heartthe Legislature, will respond to the call. Most heartily do we rejoice that the people are going to test the
sincerity of the Republicans of Vermont when they
adopted that platform. Never was anything more
timely than the presentation of such a petition this
fall. The party by their platform have put it in our
mouth. Let us hold them to their position.

Let petitions be circulated far and wide. Now is
the time for action. Let us see which shall be the
happen town.

banner town.

Don't let the Legislature have the excuse that they were not asked to pass such a law.

To Correspondents. A letter from S. C. of Lowell, testifying warmly to the high value of Miss Sarah P. Remond's services to the Anti-Slavery cause, is reluctantly postponed to next week, owing to the press of matter on our columns. For the same reason, an and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants of each and all. obituary notice of Mr. Charles C. Tyler is deferred. Books Received, of which we have room to mention the titles only :

Thoughts on Jesus of Nazareth. By WILLIAM H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia. Published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

The New Testament. Translated by LEICESTER AM-ROSE SAWYER. Boston, John P. Jewett & Co. Shahmah, or The Branded Hand. A long extra from this work has already appeared in the Liberator.

For sale by E. O. Libby, Boston.

The Post Office Address of A. T. Foss during the fall and winter, will be Chicago, Ill., care of J

STRANGER IN Town .- We have been gratified by nation—not to mention graver doubts on this subject. to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer has these Mr. Remond spoke briefly in reply, and urged the abilities and the success of his house shows that he

Wild Cherry Balsaam. The memory of Dr. Wistar Mr. Bliss, of Dover, began to speak on the resolu- is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his tions, but gave way to a motion to adjourn at half Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of Coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary

DOVER, N. H .- An Anti-Slavery meeting Messrs. Goss and Tibbetts, and Mrs. Davis were chosen a Finance Committee.

Mrs. Bliss concluded his remarks, which were chiefly the effect that the Republican party was the only like the effect that the Republican party was the only L. Remond, and Sahah P. Remond will attend this

WEARE, N. H .- PARKER PILLSBURY and Icywood, who spoke at some length, and with elo-tience, on the general question.

Mr. Pillsbury spoke of the degeneracy of politics,

day, at the usual hours of public assembly.

MRS. C. S. B. SPEAR will deliver a 'cotu Republican speeches of the present day. He severely censured the Republican leaders, and presented the Placido, the Cuban Slave and Martyr to Liberty.

REV. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester,

Friday, Oct. 29. Saturday, " 30. Sunday p.m. "
Sunday eve. "
Monday, Nov. Tuesday, "Wednesday, " Friday, Sunday, Monday, Boonton, N. J.,

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on American Saturday, Nov, 6. Sunday, " 7.

WOMAN'S CLAIMS TO EDUCATION. MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL

Monday Evening, Nov. 1st, at half-past 7 o'clock

Nov. 1st. The Ideal Standard of Female Educa-tion, depressed by public opinion, but developed by the Spirit of the Age. Female Education in Egypt and Algiers.

Nov. 8th. Public Opinion as it is derived from the study of the Classics and History, General Literature, Customs and Newspapers.

Nov. 15th. Individuals whose lives modify Public Opinion and artistic the State of the Public Chairman and Public Chairman an

Opinion, and exhibit the Spirit of the Age-Mary Wolstoneeraft, Sidney Morgan, Anna Jameson, Charlotte Bronte, and Margaret Fuller. Tickets to the course for sale at Urbino's Foreign cookstore, 19 Winter street, and at the door, 50 cts.

each.

Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other Lecturers will find free tickets at both places.

Single admission, 25 cts. Doors open at half-past 6.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Dr. Syminoton Brown's new lecture, entitled Chemistry no Mystery, is now ready for delivery before Lyceums, &c.

REFERENCES.—Wendell Phillips, Alderman Wightman, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Dr. J. V. C. Smith.

Letters addressed to Dr. Symington Brown, 15
Congress street, Boston, will be promptly answered.

DIED-In this city, October 13, MARY ANN BAR BADOES FREEMAN, aged 36. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The editor of the ' Flag of our Union' save in his paper of July 17, 1858 :- 'The memory of Dr. Wisthe Legislature of Vermont, this coming session, in tar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who have experienced entire cure from Coughs, lds, Consumption and Pulmonary Disease generally by the use 'It is well known that out of about two hundred Representatives last year, only sixty-six had the courage to vote in favor of the Personal Liberty Bill then preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since the editor of this paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative

Cases of Consumption and Whooping Cough Cured The following, from a highly respectable gentle-

man, speaks for itself :-Кеуровт, N. J., May 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co.,—Gentlemen:—This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night

After using various remedies to no purpose I was advised to try Wistar's Bolsam of Wild Cherry. I die advised to try Wistar's Bossom of Wid Cherry. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely re-stored to perfect health and strength. I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of Whooping Cough, when her life was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. (Signed) JAMES HOFF.

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England. oct. 22—4ts

TWO

FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK,

AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, BY MISS S. D. CARMAN,

siological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician.

and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants of each and all.

The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and support the Spine, for sale and fitted at her office, Linden Hall,—open only on Friday and Saturday, for patients and visitors, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Beware of imposition practised by pretenders who recommend worthless and useless articles.

O1 6m

TO THE DEFORMED POR Circulars containing details of many cases of Diseased Hip, Knee and Ankle Joint; Crooked Stiff and Weak Knees, Ankles and Elbows; Crooked

Religious Aspects of the Age, being addresses before the New York Young Men's Christian Union. For sale by E. O. Libby.

Harper's Monthly Magazine, for November. A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington St., Boston.

Brown's Almanac for 1859. A small but useful memorandum Almanac; for sale by Brown, Taggard & Chase, 25 and 29 Cornhill.

Stiff and Weak Knees, Ankles and Elbows; Crooked Feet and Fingers, with Contracted Cords and Weakness, and Drop Foot, cured after all kinds of treatment have failed, and the case considered past cure, address, with post-office stamp, Dr. J. P. MANN, No. 126 West 39th street, New York.

References—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Rev. Samuel J. May, Hiram Anderson, 99 Bowery, New York, Richard Barcelow, 76 Bowery, New York, L. C. Coe, 252 Broadway, New York. Oct. 8. 3w

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

IT IS NOT A DYE!

WORLD'S Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL

COLOR!

The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extent for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire says- 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marcels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is

restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye.' HAYTI. REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Mertinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zy-

lobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, not-

withstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black ' REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness,' Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair

Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.' REV. J. A. H. CORNELL. Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative.

I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.' REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever

known. They have restored my hair to its original REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my gray-

ness and baldness.' REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So. 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know

they are what they purport to be.' REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The offect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charles ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylo

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World a Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used."

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.'

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.' REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stangeich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A.

my hair to grow where it had failen." REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know o a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natura color, and stopped its falling off.'

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

We might quote from others of the numerous letters We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deemthe above sufficient to convince the most skeptical thatwo have at least the best preparations in the world forthe hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, at the of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician.
On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY AFTER-NOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other four days devoted to country practice.
Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teachers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants of each and all.
The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with
The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen' signed in Red Int to outside wrappers, and in Black Int to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 356 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other prepurations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these.

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer. Address all letters for information to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot NO. 365 BROOME STREET, M.W.

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VOL. X.

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EVERY

LITTLE BELL.

[The following beautiful poem was, we believe, first published in the London Athenoum. We shall be obliged to any correspondent who will give us the name of its author. Part of this copy is printed from memory, and we are not positive that it is, in all respects, accurate.]

He prayeth well who loveth well Both man and bird and beast. Piped the Blackbird, on the beechwood spray-

Pretty maid, slow wandering this way. What's your name?' quoth he. What's your name? O stop, and straight unfold, Pretty maid, with showery curls of gold !" 'Little Bell,' said she.

Little Rell sat down beneath the rocks-Tossed saide her gleaming, golden locks-Bonny bird! quoth she-· Sing me your best song before I go. ' Here's the very finest song I know, Little Bell, 'said he

And the Blackbird piped-you never heard Half so gay a song from any bird-Pull of quips and wiles. Now so round and rich, now so soft and slow, All for love of that sweet face below, Dimpled o'er with smiles.

And the while that bonny bird did pour His full heart out freely, o'er and o'er, 'Neath the morning skies, In the little childish heart below All the sweetness seemed to grow and grow, And shine forth in happy overflow, From the blue, bright eyes.

Down the dell she tripped, and through the glade Peeped the squirrel from the hazle shade, And from out the tree,

Swung, and leaped, and frolicked, void of fear-While bold Blackbird piped that all might hear-· Little Bell !'-piped he.

Little Bell sat down amid the fern-Squirrel, squirrel! to your task return-Bring me nuts! ' quoth she. Now away the frisky squirrel hies-Golden wood-lights gleaming in his eyes-And adown the tree, Great ripe nuts, kissed brown by a July sun, In the little lap drop one by one-

Hark! how Blackbird pipes to see the fun! 'Happy Bell!' quoth he Little Bell looked up and down the glade-Squirrel, squirrel, from the nut-tree shade, Bonny Blackbird, if you're not afraid, Come and share with me!

Down came squirrel, eager for his fare-Down came bonny Blackbird, I declare; Little Bell gave each his honest share-Ah! the merry three!

And while there the frolic playmates twain Piped and frisked from bough to bough again, 'Neath the morning skies, In the little childish heart below All the sweetness seemed to grow and grow, Shining out in happy overflow,

By her snow-white cot, at close of day, Knelt sweet Bell, with folded palms, to pray : Very calm and clear Rose the praying voice to where, unseen In blue heaven, an angel shape serene Paused awhile to hear.

. What good child is this,' the angel said, 'That, with happy heart beside her bed, Prays so lovingly?' Low and soft, oh! very low and soft, Crooned the Blackbird in the orchard croft.

Bell, dear Bell!' crooned he. Whom God's creatures love,' the angel fair Murmured. 'God doth bless with angel's care

Child, thy bed shall be Folded safe from harm-love deep and kind Shall watch around, and leave good gifts behind, Little Bell, for thee.'

> THE MOURNERS. A little child, beneath a tree, Sat and chanted cheerily, A little song, a pleasant song, Which was, -she sang it all day long, · When the wind blows the blossoms fall, But a good God reigns over all."

There passed a lady by the way, Moaning in the face of day; There were tears upon her cheek, Grief in her heart too great to speak; Her husband died but vester-morn, And left her in the world forlorn.

She stopped and listened to the child, That looked to Heaven, then singing smiled, And saw not, in her own despair, Another lady, young and fair, Who, also passing, stopped to hear The infant's anthem, ringing clear.

For she, but few sad days before, Had lost the little babe she bore : And grief was heavy at her soul, As that sweet memory o'er her stole, And showed how bright had been the past, The present drear and overcast.

And as they stood beneath the tree, Listening, soothed, and placidly, A youth came by, whose sunken eves Spoke of a load of miseries : And he, arrested like the twain, Stopped to listen to the strain.

Death had bowed the youthful head Of his bride beloved, his bride unwed, Her marriage robes were fitted on, Her fair young face with blushes shone, When the destroyer smote her low, And left her lover to his woe.

And these three listened to the song, Silver-toned, and sweet and strong, Which that child the live-long day Chaunted to itself in play-When the wind blows the blossoms fall. But a good God reigns over all."

The widow's lips impulsive moved; The mother's grief, though unreproved, Softened, as her trembling tongue Repeated what the infant sung; And the sad lover, with a start, Conned it over in his heart.

And though the child ... if child it were ... And not a seraph sitting there,-Was seen no more, the sorrowing three Went on their way resignedly, The song still ringing in their ears Was it the music of the spheres? Who shall tell? They did not know, But, in the midst of deepest woe, The atrain recurred when sorrow grew To warn them and console them too; When the wind blows the blossoms fall, But a good God reigns over all.' C. MACKAY.

CONSTANCY. Who is the honest man? He that doth still, and strongly, good pursue, To God, his neighbor, and himself, most true.

The Liberator.

A SERMON, Delivered at Yardleyville, Bucks Co., Pa., Sept. 26, BY LUCKETIA MOTT.

this has been the case, especially in the records of the drinks, as our authority for the far-extending influen

nity, as well as its divine nature. Then shall the We cannot help our opinions in these matters; this he hath done he shall live.' On the other hand, he doeth shall he die

Their testimony fell upon ears that heard not, upon dare to show our dissent. We will let them alon eves, shut their ears, and hardened their hearts. without contention, with regard to their opinions. They had substituted something else for this divine mouth, and in the are the way of life, and he that walketh in the right these beautiful effects of doing right.

We should come to understand the divinity of this and as it is received, it produces its own generation, sometimes called re-generation. Another beautiful When we the reflecting, and receiving this ingrafted word, that we of its simplicity. come away from these false dependencies. We shall come away from these false dependencies. to non-conformity with the rituals of the day. He I said unto thee, Ye must be born again. was led to bear his testimony against the doctrines of the Scribes and Pharisees of his time.

All ecclesiastical history goes to assure us, that a mere verbal theology and ceremonial performances will make us understand that which is spiritual, instituted, good works have invariably been lowered. of the fruits of obedience to the law of justice and of these low principles, they, of course, will lead ceptance, the working of righteousness—doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly before God—and

We are not to be regarded as denvis not in oblations and sacrifices.

your communions are not the proper evidence of your not rely on their own God-given powers of di attire, your peculiar language-are they the rightful port of the wrong, instead of the right. Women

than now exist. Christianity will not have performed its work in the earth, until its followers have learned to respect the rights and privileges of conscience

What have we to do with granting to another point, a belief, a doctrine? It is assumption. It leads to despotism. It has led to crucifixion; and it leads 'The kingdom of God is within us,' and Christi- in the same direction now, as far as the customs of the anity will not have performed its office in the earth times will admit. The name is cast out now, just as until its professors have learned to respect the rights much as ever. And why is it? Because there is and privileges of conscience, by a toleration without verbal creed set up. Because there are doctrines fixed limit, a faith without contention. This is the testi- upon as being the essential requirements of believers mony of one of the modern writers. And have we They assume that the scriptures are the word of God not evidence, both from our own religious records, instead of taking them and ascertaining the uniform and those of all the worshippers of all ages, that there has been this divine teaching acknowledged, in some various pages, and discriminating between these and way or another-that there is a religious instinct in the practices of those ancients, many of whom were the constitution of man, and that, according to the semi-civilized, many of whom regarded their God as circumstances of his birth, of his education, of his the God of war. The scriptures should be read inexercise of his free agency, has this religious essence telligently, so that we should not be going back to grown, and brought forth similar fruits, in every age the example of those ancients as our authority for the of the world, among all peoples? This has been li- present day. They do not justify that. I would not kened, by various figures, emblems, parables, to things shock the religious feelings of any, but I would ask without us and around us. It has been variously in- them to read their scriptures again, and see if they terpreted, variously explained; for no nation has a can find any authority for sustaining their actions spiritual language, exclusively such. We must there- and especially such as have done injury to their felfore speak of our spiritual experiences in language low-beings and themselves. Especially are they aphaving reference to spiritual things. And we find pealed to for sanctioning the use of wines and strong Jews, the scriptures of Israel, and what are called of these for evil among the children of men. So has 'Christian scriptures.' They abound in emblems and it been the practice to cite the example of olden times in approval of the abomination of American sla This divine illumination is called 'the spirit.' It is very, as being a patriarchal institution. It is time said that 'God breathed into man life,' a spirit, his that we should no longer err. We do err, not know-'own image,' which is spiritual, and he became a liv- ing the scriptures nor the power of God, when we re The after writers acknowledge this divine sort to this Bible to find authority for any thing that spirit- Thou gavest also thy good spirit to instruct is wrong. We have a divine teaching to which we should adhere. The great principles of justice, love An idea has prevailed that the immortality of this and truth are divinely implanted in the hearts of men. spirit was not understood till about eighteen hundred If we pay proper heed unto these, we shall have n years ago; but if we read the old scriptures intelli-gently, we shall find the acknowledgment of its eter-ity for our actions in the present day.

dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall is impossible. They grow up with us, and depend return to God who gave it.' And these same writers, on circumstances, on our education, and immediate even though they were very much clouded, and the influences. We are justified in our skepticisms. It clearness of their views obscured by traditions, so is our religious duty to be skeptical of the plans of that when Jesus came among them, he said, they made the word of God of none effect by their traditions; 'yet, the far-seeing among them acknowledged been afraid to exercise the test of enlightened reason that these obscurities must pass away, and that the which God has given them lest they should be called time should come when the divine light should be infidels-should be branded with infidelity. It is time more clearly understood, 'when thou shalt hear a the theology of the day had passed away. And it voice behind thee saying, This is the way, walk ye in has, to a great extent. It is modified. As an init.' And it is spoken of sometimes as the 'still small stance, we might refer to the New School Presbyterivoice. It is spoken of again as a new covenant that ans, arraying themselves against the old Calvinistic should be made : 'I will write my law in their hearts,' doctrines. Others might be enumerated. The peothe law of justice, mercy, forgiveness, that they should ple now are ceasing to believe what their verbal creed have no more need of the old proverb, 'The fathers teaches them. If there was a freedom and independhave eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are ence among them, such as the truth would give, they set on edge.' 'But if a man be just, and do that would be less trammelled. 'If the truth shall make which is lawful and right,' in his righteousness that you free, ye shall be free indeed.' How few are made free by the truth! They are hampered by their when the righteous turneth away from his righteousness and committeth iniquity, in the wickedness that church. I would not set a high opinion on the Catholic Church, the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Metho-So we see that the teachings of this divine spirit dist, Quaker, or any other. They all have their ele have been the same in all ages. It has led to truth, ments of goodness, and they all have their element to goodness, to justice, to love. Love was as much of bondage; and if we yield obedience to them, we beheld up among these old writers, these old religious come subject to them, and are brought under bondage. teachers, and as clearly set forth, as in the later day. If we acknowledge this truth, and bow to it, we shall eyes that saw not, because they had closed their treating them with a toleration without limit, a faith

The doctrines of Christianity are perverted in order light; this word, which, in a still earlier day, Moses to sustain the doctrine of total depravity. We take declared to his people was 'nigh unto them, in the not to ourselves that which belongs to ourselves. The heart.' The truths of inspiration proper sense of the divine nature of man, in all its relations, first the animal, next the intellectual, and shall grow stronger and stronger. These were the teachings of the light-to walk uprightly; to act is a beautiful trinity in the human being. We shall righteously; to be just; to be faithful. 'With the find 'the glory of the natural to be one, and the merciful, thou wilt show thyself merciful; with an glory of the spiritual another.' While the general upright man, thou wilt show thyself upright; with faith of Christians is to denounce the animal, and to the pure, thou wilt show thyself pure. Believe not, build up a kind of new birth on this degradation, we then, that all these great principles were only known are erring, we are not acknowledging the divinity of in the day of the advent of the Messiah to the Jews- all man's instincts as we ought; and hence it is I deem it necessary to speak forth, and be branded with spirit, and its teachings to us now. I believe there is the people, I cannot feel that I am advocating a mere heresy. And believing this, and asserting it before a growing understanding of it. It has been likened Quaker dogma. It is not a mere Quaker doctrine. knowledge this when it can be regarded free from the

When we thus appeal to the teachings of the diphysical being. We have first the little child; then breast. This is the revealed religion, and it is time the young man; then the strong man in the Lord. that it was claimed as such. It is time that that All these things we must read and accept intelli-gently, rationally. Too long has the religious ele-ed as the everlasting, divine truth of God; and as it ment been upheld to the veneration of man through is shining in the hearts and minds of the children of some mystery whereby he could understand the growth of his own divine nature. Why, it needs no miracles. They belong to darker times than ours. It is when we are wide awake, and capable of reading,

shall come to the source—the immediate access which it on the assumption that the first birth is evil. Jesus we have made to the source of all truth, to the source of all good. I know this is merely regarded as the Quaker doctrine, the ignis fatuus of the Quakers, and Jews, who did, no doubt, need to be born again, to die it is every where spoken against. We know how it out of their old forms and ceremonies. Well did he was treated in the early days of the Quakers. We know how the Son of God was received when he . That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that preached; and it was because his teachings led him which is born of the spirit is spirit. Marvel not that

We may all admit, that if we receive the divi spirit, in its operations in our soul, there will be no All ecclesisatical history goes to assure us, that mistake; it will be found a reprover of evil; and if when there has been a sectarian standard raised, and we obey it, it will be regenerating in its nature. It to discriminate between that which is spiritual, with-We all know how bitter the sectarian spirit has be- out underrating the natural. If we suffer the procome—how hatred and antipathy have grown up among the people, and smong people making the among the people, and smong people making the eonsequences. Look at slavery in our country; look at war. Whence come wars? 'Come they not horrified, shocked, if any shall deny what they are hence, even of your lusts that war in your members? pleased to consider his divinity; and yet, if any speak If we attempt to govern ourselves and our feelings by goodness in the soul, they brand it as mere morality. evil, to wrong, to wickedness. The spostle says, 'the mere human benevolence, and not the religion by natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of which salvation is wrought. This is the tendency of God; neither can he know them, because they are sects, and it needeth a prophet to come forth declar-ing your circumcisions, your false lights, to be of no avail. This has been the uniform condition of ac-

We are not to be regarded as denying the Scriptures, because we have not so read them, and so learn-And so, down to the present time, we see the same ed Christianity, as have many of the authors of the tendency and the same results. We need prophets theological opinions of the day. Men are too much among us, bold non-conformists, to come forth and wedded to these opinions. Women in particular have say, 'Verily, your baptisms are not the right tests; pinned their faith to ministers' sleeves. They dare ntimate union with the Father and with the Son. ment. It is time that ye had looked to these scrip What are your Sabbath-day observances but conventures, and studied them rationally for yourselves, and tional rites? Verily, your silent meetings, your plain not follow the teaching which interprets them in suptests of your sound faith, your pure worship? No the earliest days associated with men in carrying formore than that of any other denomination. We may ward the great principles of truth, as advocated by take every denomination, and where we find them that remarkable son of God. A Deborah arose, and setting up their forms as an evidence of worship, above Huldah, a prophetess. It was a woman who un-the pure acts of devotion to God, manifested by love nounced to the people of Samaria the advent of people—to the common children of God, the Christ: Come see a man which told me all things world over—wherever this is to be found, there is need whatsoever I did.' And this induced the men to go of the right testimony to be borne; there is need that we should say, he is not a true Christian who is one outwardly. We need higher evidences, therefore, and know that this is indeed the Christ.' And the / ye have not done so, ye shall fall victims to the

very first act of the day of Pentecost was to declare plagues that are around you. Here is where we need that the time would come when the spirit should be faith, to know that we must reap the reward of our poured out upon women. Pheebe was a minister of doings.

Christ. Priesteraft has rendered the word so as to apply to man instead of woman. The degradation of the women of that day had its effect.

doings.

doings.

that we shall be hereafter. We even now, by our obedience, come unto that kingdom which is righteness.

the practices of former times, and make them a test something of an inheritance into that higher life for practical Christianity of this day. 'The kingdom where there is that communion with the Father, so of God is within us'; the 'word is nigh, in the that we can understand, as far as is given us to underheart, and in the mouth.' If any are so faithless as stand, that we may elevate ourselves above that which still to need outward corroborative testimony, they will find it in all ages, and from the carliest times, as recorded in the Bible. And this is the value of the believe and know, that if we do the wrong, we must scriptures among us. We have no right to go to them receive for the wrong that we are doing; for there is now to establish a creed or form. We cannot control our opinions; we cannot believe as we will: therefore ery man according to his works,' and according to the belief is no virtue. We have not the power to con- fruits of his doings. God's laws are eternal, and I trol our being; it is by the circumstances around us, wish there were more conscientious believers in the by our power of receiving, that we come to see, and immutable laws of God. When such a man as George to know, and believe; therefore we must make a Combe comes forth, teaching the everlasting laws of different use of the Bible, in order to make it to us a truth to the children of men, he is called a mere mabook that is invaluable.

justice, justice, and uprightness, uprightness. 'I will make all my goodness pass before thee.' This was a benefit to the world as the truths and writings of beautiful answer to Moses. This is the way that God George Combe, and others who have a profound venmanifests himself to his children. It has been so in eration for the laws of God. every age. It is emphatically the case in the present It is impossible to hold any nation in slavery, when day, which is marked by the advances that have been their minds shall be enlightened sufficiently to appremade in this generation. It is this which should be ciate the blessings of liberty. When the sacred prin-

the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, were understood; time that we should show how sim believer in the popular scheme of salvation; blessed know them.' The good man, out of the good tress self. He said nothing of the kind. He called them and the evil bringeth forth that which is evil. to judge of himself by his works: 'If I do the right soil must be good, and the seed received must be carfrom the Father,' 'Blessed,' he said, 'are the merci- will it produce? Ah, what will it not produce, my ful; blessed the pure in heart; blessed the meek,'- young friends? Overlook not the truth of God. not the 'meek' that bow before sect. We must know There is nothing that requires that ye should undera meekness that will make us 'as bold as a lion,' rate your natural powers. Let them grow with your that we may proclaim righteousness, and reclaim this growth and become strengthened, and you will be generation from its sins, and denounce this meckness made advocates of the right.

out, and not place it away in the distance, in the ye who countenance the wickedness of American slamillennium.' Why, the millennium is here; the very. kingdom of God has come. This is what we want to Public sentiment is changing. What though the truth; the spirit that is first gentle, pure, full of entering, that will be for the salvation of the slave. mercy, full of good fruits. Here is no disparagement Believe me, that the labors of a Beecher, a Chapin, a

of good works. zeal for preaching up a religion that is to do nothing. Hicks, a Clarkson, a Wilberforce, and their confede comes.' In the olden time, they knew that war was ever blesses the rightful laborer. 'In the morning when 'they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not either this or that, or whether they shall both be alike lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn good.' So, having thus gone forth, we see now how war any more.' They looked forward and propheti- it is renovating, how it is purifying the church from cally proclaimed the day when the 'King cometh, its corruptions. who is just, and having salvation.' 'And I will cut The temperance movement is likewise prospering unto leaven, which was hid in the meal, 'till the whole In this latter day, we find it being regarded more off the chariot from Ephraim, and the horse from Je- It has given evidence of great advancement of the chariot from Ephraim, and the horse from Je- It has given evidence of great advancement of the chariot from Ephraim, and the horse from Je- It has given evidence of great advancement of the chariot from Ephraim. was leavened'; and also to the little seed that was and more by every sect, and by those who attach rusalem, and the battle-bow shall be cut off; and he day. War, too, is falling from its original foothold sowed in the field, which became 'the greatest among themselves to no religious denomination. They ac- shall speak peace unto the heathen; and his domin- in the earth. There is greater delight manifested in even to the ends of the earth.' If we are believers in better understood. These are good indications, and, this, and believe in the Messiah that came with such with many others, they point to a happier and better figure is sometimes employed, the change in the vine spirit, we shall find it to exist in every human a beautiful announcement, it is time that we should state of things, the fruits of the ushering in of the love the name of Christ; should part with war, and great and glorious gospel, that which was to level disleave nations to settle their disputes in some way that tinctions, cause the highways to be straightened, and

> now than ever before. The very first message trans- equality with themselves. The day is coming, it has mitted to us across the Atlantic, by means of that come; 'the kingdom of God is at hand.' mightiest instrument of men, the offspring of the di-There is something so beautiful in this universal in- that of Jesus. There is a quick understand that people of intelligence, professing Christianity, the people. I have confidence in their intuitive sens of the relics of the dark ages. Let us do away with people we are to preach unto, to proclaim liberty and these things. We need the faith that works by love, truth, justice and right unto; and let it be don his work." This is what we want to quote. And we ture. Let us have faith in these, and then let us be God, with all these great wrongs and evils clinging to its rights and privileges, by a toleration without toil? Our garments are all stained with the blood of dureth through all ages. the slave. Let us, then, be clean-handed. Seek to the slave. Let us, then, be clean-handed. Seek to be so; and if we find the monatrous evil so interwoven with what we have to do, politically, commercially, by manufacturing interests, by our domestic relations, then so much the more need is there for our laboring. Every church in the earth should be roused; every people, every profession and interest. We find demoeratic, republican America clinging to slavery; and it Thus has this modern Golgotha changed hand will be found the last stronghold of the sin in the civ- from a kidnapping 'fraternity' to a kidnapping ilized world. 'He that doeth truth cometh to the government; and, whether a Morgan or a Burn light'; but we have rejected the light of Christ. We be the victim, the outrage is the same. Though the

the women of that day had its effect.

People should judge more intelligently than to take ousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit. We know

terialist. I would not exchange the true test for all Goodness has been goodness in all ages of the world, the theology that ever existed. All the theological

held up as an evidence that Christianity is being bet- ciples of truth come to be evolved to the understandter understood; that the veneration of the people is ings of the children of men, how will all your theol-being drawn away from undue observances of Sabbath ogists sink before them! The rightful test, then, of days, of the worship of churches; that they are com- the Christian character will be peace, and love, and ing to judge in themselves what is right, when they justice, and a claim of greater equality among men. are disposed to do this. How plentifully are the testimonies of the scriptures found to be in favor of the ment trampling upon the children of men-no longer a high-bred aristocracy, exercising their exclusive-The fast, then, that God has chosen is easily recognises—no longer an aspiring priesthood, bringing all nized: 'To loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo under its spiritual domination. It is time these things and that ye break every yoke.' Jesus did not say, ple the religion of Jesus is. This was the highest Blessed is the believer in the trinity; blessed is the theology uttered by Jesus; 'By their fruits ve shall the believer in a mysterious divinity attached to him- ure of his heart, bringeth forth that which is good works, believe me, and the Father also, for I come ed for, so that it may produce its own. And what

before sect. Jesus declared this by his life of good- This is really a notable age, and we have to hail it ness, of active righteousness, of pure morality, of that we have not to wait for a far-distant day for the sympathy for the poor. It is for the love of his prin- kingdom of God to come. There is an advancement, ciples that we should place him on the high pedes- and its influence is felt so much that the minister betal that those who delight to worship him ceremoni- gins to be ashamed to turn over the leaves of the Bible to prove the wrong, rather than to find therein It is not strange that there should be atheism in advocacy of the right. The young people ever hea the world, while such false ideas of God are inculcat- truth gladly; in their hearts, there is an instinctive ed in the hearts of the people. We cannot in any revolting from wrong. Did not the love of power way come to the worship of God, by any of these fan- abide to such an extent among us, there would be an cied attributes, without humanizing him. Therefore, instinctive revolt against slavery and wrong doing we must come to know him by our merciful acts, our And see how the reformer can stand before the Bible pure, our upright conduct, our every-day righteous- and say, Ye tell us that ye treat the slave kindly; ess, our goodness. We must come to be with him but I say unto you, hold no slaves at all. Do justice by declaring 'wo unto the transgressor.' We must to the colored man. Do away with your infernal not make compromises with injustice. If the mission prejudices; they are infernal. This impure spirit of Jesus was so emphatically to bring 'peace on earth this wrong that ye indulge in, is not from above; it is and good will to men,' we must endeavor to carry it earthly, sensual, devilish. A grave charge rests upon

preach. Oh that the fruits of this divine spirit political horizon may lower, believe me, the time is should appear, which are love, peace, joy, goodness, near, - the kingdom of God, of justice and mercy, is Furness, a Garrison, and many other advocates of the We forget the practical parts of the Bible, in our right and true of our day, preceded by those of a And so we must let war go on 'until the millennium rates of former days, have not been in vain. God wrong, and hence the far-seeing proclaimed the day sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy

right doing. The power of moral-suasion is becoming will put an end to the barbarism of war. It is abom- institute equality among men. Let that so be brought inable that we should retain it—that we should still about that the reformer shall say to the poor, 'Come up hither! come up higher!' thus awarding justice But the efforts for the dominion of peace are greater to these, and recognizing their rights, and their

vine, intellectual intelligence of men, wrought in our to hear the preaching from the pulpit. This would day, was a prophetic view of greater peace on earth. not be the case were the preaching of the pulpit like stinct of men for the right, that I am pained to know fear of the Lord among the people, and I will trust should vouchsafe their assent to the duration of any of the right, of the good. It is this great heart of the

and purifies the heart. And sorrowful is it that The immediate teaching of God's holy spirit, inspi the hearts of men should be turned from the right ing love for the brethren, inspiring a desire for the by the temptations that so easily beset them, and promotion of good, is your mission. Oh, it is your lead them to do injustice to their follow-man, bind-heavenly call; obey it, and look not for any thing ing him down to slavery. Ah! the chains of hu- marvellous. Obey it, my young friends! Come yo man bondage! They should make every one to blush unto the harvest, and labor truly. There is need to and hang his head. Mournful is it that they should labor in a world lying in evil. There is need of countenance the Sabbath day, and the , to-morrow, preachers against the excesses of the age. There is recognize a system by which their fellow-men are sold need of preachers against the existing monopolies and at the auction-block to the highest bidder. We banking institutions, by which the rich are made should bear our testimony against the nefarious claim richer, and the poor poorer. Thou, oh man of God, of the right to property in man; and the worst of flee these things, and follow that which is right! It this is, that we should hear this institution claimed as is contrary to the spirit of this Republic that any sanctioned by the Bible. It is the grossest perversion should be so rich. Let this blessed Christian equality of the Bible, and many ministers have thus turned prevail. Let us have a Republic that shall be markover its pages so unworthily, to find testimonies in fa- ed by its Christian principles; and by its Christian, I vor of slavery. 'Wo unto him that useth his neigh- mean its universally right principles. These are eterbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for nal; divine in their origin, and eternal in their naare all guilty of the blood of our brother. The crime lieve that the 'kingdom of God is within us,' and is national. We are all involved in it; and how can we that Christianity will not have performed its office in go forth and profess to believe the faith of the Son of the earth, until the believers have learned to respect us, and we upholding them? Have we nothing to do limit, a faith without contention. That faith will fill Every one has a responsibility in it. We the heart with holy joy. Thanksgiving will come up are called to bear our testimony against sin, of what- from such a heart, and there will be an entering into ever form, in whatever way presented. And how are the joy of the Lord, acknowledging that he is good we doing it? By partaking of the fruits of the slave's that his mercy is everlasting; and that his truth en-

are told that the Lord, in his own time, is going to put an end to this thing. How, except in some way avoid being killed, it is now, we believe, nearly as rife or other to defend the right? Break ye the bands of and prosperous as in its palmiest days, and has the im-

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medie I science on afford. ATRE'S CATHARTIC PILIS have been preceded in the three profession of this age possesses, and their effects that they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preputations do more or less good; but this cures such designs and proper and properties of the profession of the properties of medicines in the profession of the properties of the profession of eacy and a power to uproct any thing which men have known before. By the moving the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they remove the fountains of life and vigor, — health course again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health action they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine, it is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will control them. Give them to harm.

Give them to some patient who has been presented with billious complaint; see his beat-up, too, terring form straighten with strength again, see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy feature whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sorres; who stands, or sin, at lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside as out with every potion which ingenuity could ex-

skin is covered with sores; who stands, or silies in anguish. He has been drenched inside out with every potion which ingenuity could gest. Give him these P11.Ls, and ark the else the scabs fall from his body; see the are skin that has grown under them; see the late that is clean. Give them to him whose; humors have planted rheumatism in his joint bones; move him, and he screeches with pain too has been soaked through every musche body with limiments and salves; give him P11.Ls to purify his blood; they may not care for, alas! there are cases which no mortal pean reach; but mark, he walks with crutches and now he walks alone; they wave cared Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dysp whose gnawing stomach has long ago eaten smile from his face and every muscle from his See his appetitie return, and with it his health the new man. See her that was radiant with away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or lurking disease, has deranged the internal of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her principle anto renewed vigor, to cast out the trunctions and inhuse area.

of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till "they of their office ill. Her blood is vitated, her heath is gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the thill principle anto renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitatity into the blood is vitations, and infuse a new vitatity into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her chest and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from ever feature. See the sweet infant wasted with wears. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguis, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its laway. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restlus sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language with every mother knows. Give it the Pills in large whoses to sweep these vile parasites from the boy. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of child blood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, or they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are the easier cured. Jamein, and one around you every day.

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